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Thursday, November 23, 1961
Agrahayana 2, 1883 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Fifteenth Session
(Second Lok Sabha)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
New Delhi

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N.B.— The sign + above a name of a member on questions, which were orally answered indicates that the Question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

GMGIPND—LSII—1524 (Ai) LSD—11-12-61—900.

LOK SABHA

Thursday, November 23, 1961/
Agrahayana 2, 1883 (*Saka*)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

MEMBER SWORN

Mr. Speaker: Secretary may call out the name of the hon. Member who has come to take the oath or affirmation under the Constitution.

Secretary: Shri Chubatoshi Jamir.

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): I am glad to introduce Shri Chubatoshi Jamir to you and through you to the House. He has been nominated by the President to represent the Naga Hills-Tuensang Area.

(*The hon. Member, Shri Chubatoshi Jamir then made and subscribed the affirmation*).

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Indian Soldiers Killed in Congo

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Shri P. G. Deb:
Shri Goray:
Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Tangamani:
Shri Nath Pai:
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:
Shri Arjun Singh Bhadauria:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri M. B. Thakore:
***116. Shri Balraj Madhok:**
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
Shri Hem Raj:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
Shri Supakar:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shrimati Mafida Ahmed:
Shri Kodiyan:
Shri Warior:
Shri N. R. Muniswamy:
Shri Chuni Lal:
Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:
Shri Raghunath Singh:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) how many Indian soldiers working in Congo, particularly in in Katanga under U.N. Command have been killed; and

(b) whether any compensation has been received from U.N.O.?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) 11 Indian Army personnel were killed in Congo—8 in fighting and 3 in accidents.

(b) According to the existing arrangements compensation is being paid by the Government of India under our Rules in the first instance. Subsequently a claim will be made on the United Nations for reimbursement.

Shri P. G. Deb: May I know what is the total number of Indian soldiers killed, taking the whole Congo operations so far?

Shri Krishna Menon: There has been no other casualties by death in the recent action in the Congo.

Shri P. G. Deb: Is it not a fact that the kith and kin of our soldiers are not kept properly informed about their whereabouts?

Shri Krishna Menon: The usual procedures are followed; the army officials inform their relations.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: It appears that our soldiers had very inadequate air protection in the Congo till our jet aircraft arrived. Why were our soldiers sent there without adequate air protection and why did we ourselves not offer to provide adequate air protection to soldiers when we sent them there?

Shri Krishna Menon: I would like to have guidance in this matter as to whether this arises from the present question or not.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member perhaps thinks that for want of air protection some of them might have been killed.

Shri Krishna Menon: The strategy of operations is not with the Indian army; it is with the United Nations Command. The orders are given by the United Nations Command and carried out by the troops and commanders of different nations who are there. There have been no air elements in the Congo until recently asked for. It appears there has been some damage inflicted on ground force by a lone fighter plane which Mr. Tshombe acquired from somewhere.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: Are we not entitled to see that our troops are not sent without adequate protection?

Shri Krishna Menon: We could not send air force elements to the Congo unless U.N. asked for it.

Mr. Speaker: What the hon. Member wants to know and the House too is that once our forces are sent there, though they are under the United Nations Command, are we not from time to time to watch, whether the command is taking proper steps to protect the lives of our soldiers there?

Shri Krishna Menon: These troops are commanded by our officers as United Nations commanders.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member only wants to know whether air protection has been given to our soldiers.

Shri Krishna Menon: That is what I answered, Sir. We could give air protection only by sending our air force. We could not send our air force, even if we could spare them, unless the United Nations ask for them. We send only the kind and category of assistance they ask for. Until recently there have been no requests for air support and the question of air support arose because the Katanga rebel leader got fighter aircraft from somewhere and inflicted casualties on United Nations personnel.

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether it is a fact that some of the army personnel, numbering about 1,100 have already returned to India and if so how many fighting men are still in the Congo?

Shri Krishna Menon: The personnel that has come back are not combatant troops. They are part of the troops who went in the early part for the Congo operations; they are non-combatant personnel who have come back and have to be replaced. It is nearly time for the other men who are there to return, depending upon the prospects of termination of the operations in the Congo, they will be replaced or otherwise.

Shri Tangamani: The second part of my question was how many are still there.

Shri Krishna Menon: We have about 6,000 Indian personnel in the Congo in the army, air force, supply and Cummissariat.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether it is not in our interest to see that the United Nations command provide air protection to our soldiers because we are sending soldiers to fight, not as can no fodder

Shri Krishna Menon: We were asked to send elements of the army. They asked for certain army strength and personnel of the army was sent. Afterwards they asked for air support and we have placed some air support at their disposal. There was no air operation in the Congo at all till recently. What kind of weapon or what kind of troops should go there is decided by the United Nations.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Of the personnel killed how many were officers, and how many other ranks?

Shri Krishna Menon: All other ranks.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know the quantum of compensation paid?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Only one question. Shri Vajpayee.

Shri Vajpayee: May I know whether the Government of India approached the United Nations for sending the Air Force to protect the Indian soldiers there? Did we make any suggegstion to the United Nations that we are prepared to send our Air Force?

Shri Krishna Menon: When the request for air support was made, air support was placed at the disposal of the U.N. to the extent that we could spare.

Shri Vajpayee: That is not my question. My question is whether before being asked by the United Nations the Government of India approached the United Nations for sending our Air Force to provide air protection to our soldiers.

Shri Krishna Menon: The Air Force is not primarily sent for the protection of soldiers: it is sent for operations. And if there is an operation of a character which is taking place in the Congo where air support is required it will presumably be used. It so happened that in the Katanga rebellion Tshombe got hold of one fighter plane from somewhere—everybody denies having given it to him—and did some mischief as a lone raider.

Shri P. C. Borooah: Is it a fact that the press in certain European countries condemned the action of the Indian troops in Katanga instead of paying tributes to these martyrs for their heroic deeds; and, if so, what is the reaction of the Government?

Shri Krishna Menon: We have not been told anything of that kind. There has been certain press reports, a report from the foreign source saying that Indian troops fired on a Red Cross vehicle. But this has been disowned by the concerned Government. I am glad to say that Indian personel and troops in Katanga are very highly regarded.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know what is the present position of our forces in Katanga, whether they are engaged in the different operations and are fully guarded now?

Mr. Speaker: It is out of order. The question relates only to the people that have been killed there.

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: The hon. Minister stated that the soldiers died of accidents also. May I know the nature of the accidents and how many were involved?

Shri Krishna Menon: Our troops were detailed for duties in Katanga in regard to the Katanga secession. They were fired upon from the Belgian Consulate, which was followed by an attack by the Katanga gendarmerie, and the Indian Army fired in self-defence. There was a commission to take over the post office and other things which they successfully accomplished. At that time ceasefire was arrived at.

Shri Bibhuti Mishra: Do Government contemplate to give any further assistance to the widows and children of the killed persons?

Shri Krishna Menon: All compensation at the present moment is according to Indian Army Rules. Whatever they are entitled to under the normal Indian rules is paid to them. Further negotiations also will take place with the United Nations.

Shri Hem Barua: Is it not a fact that it was the British Broadcasting Corporation that made charges of brutality against our soldiers there, and is it not a fact that our Defence Minister issued a statement condemning these charges? If so, how is it that the hon. Minister now says that he is not aware of it?

Shri Krishna Menon: I did not say that I was not aware of it. I said that there was some allegation of that kind which the Government concerned disowned. That is to say, it had been said that Indian troops had fired on Red Cross vehicles. In actual fact, they had not fired on any Red Cross vehicle at all, or any vehicle with Red Cross marks even though some vehicles with Red Cross markings were infact carrying weapons. The Government concerned have disowned the press attack on us and there has been no criticism from any Government.

Raja Mahendra Pratap: I want to put one question.

Mr. Speaker: I am not going to allow it. Next question.

Border Violation by Pakistani Helicopter

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*118. **Shri P. G. Deb:**
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
Shri Hem Barua:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Pakistani Helicopter recently landed at Baigachi in District 24-Parganas and also that a Pakistani aircraft flew over Murshidabad district—both in West Bengal;

(b) if so, full details of the incidents; and

(c) action taken by the Government of India in connection therewith?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Shri P. G. Deb: May I know why these planes are not at least shot at by some way or the other, as was done by Pakistan?

Sardar Majithia: I said no aircraft landed and there was no violation. Therefore, there is no question of shooting any aircraft which does not exist.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Has it come to the notice of Government that there were big headlines in a Calcutta newspaper about landings at Baigachi in the 24-Parganas district, and whether this newspaper has been asked not to give such sensational headlines?

Sardar Majithia: That has been checked up by Air Headquarters and also Headquarters, Eastern Command, and there is no substance in the statement made therein.

Transportation of Coal

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*119. **Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:**
Shri Indrajit Gupta:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) what is the new procedure for transportation of coal to places in West Bengal, Bihar and other parts of the country;

(b) where will the coal dumps be situated;

(c) whether the retail cost per maund of coal and its selling price in Calcutta, Patna and other places has been worked out:

(d) whether the industries and retail sellers and consumers have protested against this new procedure; and

(e) whether it is a fact that all surplus wagon turn-over and capacity will be reserved for places north of Moghulsarai?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) to (e). A statement containing the information asked for is laid on the Table.

STATEMENT

(a) There is no new procedure for transportation of coal other than the introduction of planned movement, mostly in rakes and half rakes, of coal for low priorities like soft coke, coal for brick-burning purposes and coal and coke for small scale industries.

(b) Coal dumps have been set up at the following places:—

State	*Places*
Punjab	Bhatinda and Amritsar
Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow, Allahabad, Varanasi, Kanpur and Meerut City
Kerala	Trichur and Cochin.
Madras	Madras, Tiruchirapalli and Coimbatore.

In respect of other States, the sites will be selected by the State Governments in consultation with the local Railways.

(c) Local retail prices are fixed by State Governments, who undoubtedly take into account the various elements that constitute the cost of coal at a particular place.

(d) There has been some criticism of the dump scheme. But there has been an equally strong support to it from other quarters.

(e) There is no surplus wagon capacity as such. The above measures are meant to utilise the existing transport capacity to the best advantage.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: In the statement I find it stated that there is no new procedure for transportation of coal. But it also says that coal dumps are being set up and have already been set up in many States. Is it not a fact that this whole scheme of setting up coal dumps at selected places is self-linked with the question of changing the procedure for transportation of coal? As such, how can it be said that there is no change in the procedure?

Sardar Swaran Singh: If the hon. Member is finding fault with the English, that is a different matter. He has not mentioned anything which is not given in the statement. It is clearly mentioned in the statement that there is no new procedure except what is mentioned below.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Below Moghulsarai a large quantity of the coal is now having to be transported by trucks. As a matter of fact, all the coal dumps are beyond Moghulsarai. So, what about those that are necessary for the new type of transportation below Moghulsarai, that is Bihar, Bengal and other areas? It is left to the State Governments. It is said that they will be set up by the State Governments.

Sardar Swaran Singh: It will be appreciated that the scheme of establishing coal dumps can be successful only with the cooperation of the State Governments. The State Governments of Bihar and West Bengal, the two States in which movement below Moghulsarai is involved, have been considering this matter, and they have not yet finalised either the places where the dumps could be established or other formalities which are necessary.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Will the Government consider not introducing this new procedure until dumps suitable for proper distribution are set up by these States and wagons allotted below Moghulsarai? Till then this change should not be brought about.

Sardar Swaran Singh: Wagons continue to be allotted and moved according to the existing scheme. So, unless the coal dumps are established, the existing arrangements will continue.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Is it not a fact that the setting up of this dump scheme which will entail the haulage of coal by road transport will automatically lead to an increase in the handling charges of coal and in the price of coal; and, if so, which are those quarters which are mentioned in the statement to have supported the scheme very strongly despite the rise which will take place in the price? Which are those quarters and what is their case?

Sardar Swaran Singh: The establishment of dumps was necessitated by shortage in the availability of transport facilities by rail. The ideal arrangement would be to move to all destinations if there is enough of rail transport. But, situated as we are, better utilisation of rail transport can be effected if the points of destination are fewer. It is from that angle that this coal dump scheme has been introduced. This scheme is actually working in two States. So these are the quarters about which the hon. Member is enquiring who are in support of this scheme.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: What will be the effect on the price?

Mr. Speaker: I am not going to allow it. A long time ago the hon. Minister suggested that the only other course, in the absence of availability of wagons, for avoiding deficiency and inconvenience, is to establish dumps. Hon. Members want to know as to whether the dumps are proper or not. I am not going to allow matters of serious policy to be raised during the Question Hour. This matter came up and I believe the House accepted that dumps should be provided. As a matter of fact, suggestions came from this side and hon. Members asked, "Why not open dumps?" If dumps are opened, they ask, "Why have dumps been opened?" It is rather curious. This is a big matter. Next question.

Shri Tangamani: Dumps have been opened in the south. I want to know whether the dumps are being supplied with coal.

Mr. Speaker: I have called the next question.

I.A.F. Plane Crash at Chandigarh

***120. Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a transport plane of the Indian Air Force crash—landed at the Chandigarh airport on the 5th September, 1961;

(b) if so, the details of the crash;

(c) whether any inquiry has been instituted into the matter; and

(d) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) and (b). The aircraft made a normal landing. After landing, the nose wheel retracted. The aircraft skidded on its nose and caught fire.

(c) and (d). A Court of Inquiry has been instituted and the result will be known when its proceedings are complete.

Shri D. C. Sharma: If the aircraft made a normal landing, how could there be an accident? There is a contradiction. How can normal landing and accident go together?

Shri Krishna Menon: After safe landing, retractable nosewheel can retract. There was no difficulty in the plane landing on the gound. Accidents to aircraft can take place after landing. Anyway, there is a court of inquiry and until it submits its findings, I cannot give more information. The landing was safe and normal.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know to whom his inquiry has been entrusted?

Shri Krishna Menon: It is done by the Air Force under the normal Air Force rules.

Expenditure by Govt. Departments

***121. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question **No. 1088** on the 30th August, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government have considered the scheme for reorganising the present system of financial control over expenditure by government Departments; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The new scheme has been introduced with effect from 14th September, 1961 as an experimental measure, for a period of six months, in the Ministries of Commerce and Industry, Information and Broadcasting and Community Development and Co-operation and in the Department of Food. Additional financial powers have been delegated to them and they have been requested to establish work study units. The Finance Ministry will exercise its control through random checks and work studies based on reports received from the Ministries. If the experiment is successful, it is intended to extend the scheme to other Ministries as early as possible.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: The hon. Deputy Minister stated that additional powers have been given. May I know the details and the main features of the additional powers which have been given to these Ministries?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: If I am to give the powers delegated in detail, it will take a long time. But the broad features are that in regard to creation of posts, reappropriation of funds, etc., delegation has been made. For example, the Ministries concerned can create posts up to Joint Secretary in certain cases. Various delegations of power have been made with a view to streamline the administration.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि शासन खर्चे पर जो प्रतिबन्ध लगा रहा है उस से सरकार को कितने रुपये की बचत होने की आशा है ।

श्री ब० रा० भगत : इस वक्त तो वर्क स्टेडीज चलेंगी । उस के बाद जब रिपोर्ट आयेगी तो माननीय सदस्यों को मालूम हो जायेगा ।

Oil Exploration in Jaisalmer

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***122. Shri Shree Narayan Das:**
Shri Radha Raman:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Sadhan Gupta:
Shri Damani:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 663 on the 18th August, 1961 and state:

(a) whether negotiations with France for oil exploration in Jaisalmer area have been finalised;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether negotiations with Standard Vacuum Oil Company have also been resumed?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) to (c). A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Under the Agreement the Oil and Natural Gas Commission and the French Petroleum Institute will collaborate to create and operate an Indo-French Exploration Team under the technical, administrative, and financial control of the Oil and Natural Gas

Commission. The period of collaboration will be three years with a provision to terminate the agreement at 2 months notice on either side after the first year of operation.

2. The area of operation will be Jaisalmer District of Rajasthan with the provision that in case the initial work in that area does not warrant further effort in this area, Oil and Natural Gas Commission in consultation with French Petroleum Institute may divert the efforts of the team and the finance to any other area within the country.

3. A credit of Rs. 4 crores will be provided by the Government of France to cover the foreign exchange requirements of the project. The rupee expenditure will be provided by the Commission.

4. The French Petroleum Institute will have no commercial interests in this project. They will be paid consolidated monthly fees for their services, for consultation of French Petroleum Institute experts, for use of French Petroleum Institute laboratories and training of Oil and Natural Gas Commission's personnel in France.

(c) No, Sir.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: The statement says that under the agreement, the Oil and Natural Gas Commission and the French Petroleum Institute will collaborate to create and operate an Indo-French Exploration Team. I would like to know when this Indo-French Exploration Team will begin to operate in that area.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Preparations are afoot. We have acquired the office for locating the technical and the administrative units nearby. Some experts—perhaps they might have come—are making preliminary surveys in connection with the programme of work that has been scheduled in this connection.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: According to the statement, a credit of Rs. 4 crores will be provided by the Government of France to cover the foreign exchange requirements of the project. I would like to know the terms and conditions under which the credit will be given.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: The terms and conditions of payment of the credit we have obtained from French are covered by the conditions discussed between the Finance Ministry of our Government and their Government.

Shri P. C. Borooah: According to the statement, the rupee expenditure will be provided by the Commission. What will be the amount of this rupee expenditure?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: The amount that we will need to spend on this project will be found by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission. I cannot say just now anything about the specific sums that we are likely to require.

Shri Damani: May I know from what time the drilling of wells will start and how much time it wil take to get the exact result?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: The drilling in Jaisalmer area will depend upon the success of the preliminary investigation and locating of some structures. If all goes well, we might be able to start drilling sometime by the end of next year or early 1963.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether it is a fact that STANVAC was also willing to enter into 50 per cent partnership agreement for exploration of oil in Jaisalmer and another French firm which has struck gas in Pakistan was also interested in this? If so, may I know what are the advantages we are getting from the French Petroleum Institute over the offers made by these different firms?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: There was a firm which was interested in doing work for search of oil or gas. But they discussed a partnership arrangement with the Oil and Natural Gas Commission. Here with the French

Petroleum Institute, there is no partnership arrangement and there is no commercial interest of the French party. The entire project belongs to the Oil and Natural Gas Commission. The hon. Member, I hope, now understands the distinction between the two.

Shri Hem Barua: He has replied to one part of my question only. I referred to STANVAC and another party that has struck gas in Pakistan which was also interested in this.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I think the information of the hon. Member is not correct. There is only one party which struck gas in Pakistan and the same party wanted to negotiate with the ONGC in order to become partner in this project. Both are the same.

Shri Nath Pai: Among the reasons given for unilateral decision by Government, one is that the negotiations with the companies are long and drawn out. Is this delay due to the technicalities of the subject-matter or due to an attitude of unwillingness, non-cooperation and resistance on the part of the companies?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Sometimes, the technical aspects of the negotiations are intricate and it becomes a timeconsuming process. Sometimes the parties stick to their terms and we do not want to reject the terms without due consideration. So, time is unavoidably spent on this.

Shri Radha Raman: From the statement, it appears that this institute will not have any commercial interest. What is the nature of the amount which will be paid for the services of the institute?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: This is according to an arrangement which has been agreed upon between the two parties. The services that they will offer will have to be paid for and that will have to be paid for out of the credit that will be obtained from them. Also, there will be some Indian part of the money which will be spent here on wages, etc.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether any Indian technician has been sent under this scheme to receive training in France up til now?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: In our usual programme, we do send our boys outside for receiving training.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know if any equipment has already been ordered, which will be made available by this company and if so, when?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: According to the arrangement equipment will have to be procured by the French party. They will bring it here and we shall pay for it in terms of hire or we might purchase it later on.

Shri Yadav Narayan Jadhav: Para 2 of the statement says that the area of operation will be Jaisalmer District of Rajasthan, but if the initial work does not warrant further effort in this area, the machinery will be moved to any other part of the country. May I know whether there are any other likely areas adjacent to this area?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I cannot say anything about it just now. It all depends upon the technical investigation that will be carried on in the next one or two years.

Wastages in Education

*123. **Shri Goray**: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken note of the reported statement made by Professor Nirmal Kumar Sidhanta before the Rotary Club in Delhi on the 14th September, 1961 that there is tremendous amount of wastage of talent in public examinations and the tests held for admission to universities; and

(b) if so, what action Government propose to take to minimise this wastage?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Government are not aware of any such statement.

(b) Does not arise.

In addition, may I say, Sir, that we made enquiries from the Vice-Chancellor. He had made an extempore speech and, therefore, he could not say definitely what he said. I may, however, inform the hon. Member that the fact of wastage is very well known, and the various measures that are being taken by the University Grants Commission will ultimately lead to reduction of wastage.

डा० गोविन्द दास : क्या यह बात बहुत दिनों से नहीं चल रही है कि जो अयोग्य विद्यार्थी हैं उनको भी विश्वविद्यालयों में शिक्षा दी जाती है, और विश्वविद्यालयों की शिक्षा एक ही प्रकार की है और इसलिए सब के योग्य नहीं है ? इस पर बहुत दिनों से विचार भी चल रहा है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इसके निर्णय में इतनो देरी क्यों हो रही है और यह कब तक आशा की जाती है कि इस मामले में निर्णय हो जाएगा ?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : यह सही है कि काफी तादाद में अयोग्य विद्यार्थी विश्व विद्यालयों में जाते हैं और जो वेस्टेज होता है उसका यह एक प्रधान कारण है । यह एक जटिल प्रश्न है जिसका इसी समय मैं उत्तर नहीं दे सकता । बात यह है कि जब दूसरा धन्धा लड़कों को नहीं मिलता और हाई स्कूल पास करने के बाद उनके सामने और कोई चारा नहीं रह जाता तो वह विश्वविद्यालयों में जाते हैं । जैसे जैसे हमारे देश में विकास होगा, आशा की जाती है कि वैसे वैसे ज्यादा तादाद में लोग धन्धों में जायेंगे और उनको विश्वविद्यालयों में जाने की आवश्यकता नहीं रहेगी । और फिर धीरे धीरे यह समस्या हल हो जाएगी ।

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: With regard to admission to universities, may I know whether all universities accept students on the basis of marks which they obtained at the previous examination, and whether any review has been made of the discrepancies which have arisen in the various universities and the exceptions that are made?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: That does not arise directly out of this question. If the hon. Member would put a separate question I should be very glad to give the answer. I may, however, inform her that the practices in the universities vary and all the universities do not have the same rules and regulations so far as admissions are concerned. I would be very glad to give her the necessary information if she would table a separate question.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: In order to avoid wastage, are any steps being taken at the university entrance examination stage to change the system of examination and bring into consideration school records etc., because it is well known that examinations are not always the best test of talent?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: As I have said, there is not one single factor responsible for this wastage, there are various factors, and all the measures which are simultaneously being taken up by the University Grants Commission will ultimately reduce the amount of wastage.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: Is the question of changing the system of examination being taken into consideration?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: Including that. A change in the system of examination is also being contemplated.

Shri Jaipal Singh: May I seek your help, Sir, in clarifying a position? I do not think the hon. Minister was clear when he told the House that on making direct enquiries from Dr. Sidhanta, the Vice-Chancellor is supposed to have said that as he had made an extempore speech he could not remember what all he said. This is not exactly a light-hearted statement, I agree. But Dr. Sidhanta ought to know what he said, whether extempore or otherwise. I would only like to know whether he contradicted it or not?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: Well, Sir, the question is very specific. The question is whether Government have taken note of his reported statement "that there is tremendous amount of wastage of talent in public examinations and the tests held for admission to universities". Now, obviously he must have said something about wastage. But he does not remember what exactly he said. He did not have a written speech and, therefore, he does not want to commit himself. In any case, that does not make any difference to the main subject. As I said, the fact of wastage is very well known. I have also said that the Government are taking various measures to eliminate this factor of wastage.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member evidently wants to know whether the amount of wastage is tremendous or not.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: Well, Sir, the amount of wastage is like this:

High School Examination, 1956-57 .	51·64 per cent wastage
Intermediate examination, 1956-57	53·07 per cent
B.A. Pass 1957-58	52·20 per cent
B.A. Hons. 1957-58	32·70 per cent
B.Sc. Pass 1957-58	51·40 per cent
B.Sc. Hons. 1957-58	34·30 per cent
M.A. 1957-58 .	18·70 per cent
M.Sc. 1957-58	20·40 per cent
Ph.D. 1957-58 .	15·00 per cent

Whether it is tremendous or whether it is little less than tremendous, the House can judge.

Dr. M. S. Aney: In his speech he has mentioned two causes of the wastage: firstly, the system of examination and, secondly, the system of admission to universities. I want to know whether the Government have examined the question from these two particular points of view and whether any change in the system of examination and the rules for admission to universities is under contemplation of the Government?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I can enumerate the various measures which the University Grants Commission and the Government have undertaken to eliminate this factor of wastage, if the House so desires. But I expect that they are very well known to the House and the House would not like me to go into those details. As far as this matter is concerned, the University Grants Commission has recently appointed another committee to investigate whether there has been any lowering of standards, what are the factors which have led to the lowering of standards and what could be done to raise the standards. This committee is making a thorough investigation into this whole problem, and when the report of the committee is available the House will be informed about it and we would also take necessary measures.

Shri Bal Raj Madhok: Is it a fact that different universities have laid down different criteria for passing examinations and for fixing the divisions with the result that in some universities students get second division pass even with 35 per cent marks, in Delhi it is 50 per cent and so on, resulting in discrimination in the matter of admission to colleges or services in respect of students passing out of Delhi University. If so, is there any proposal under consideration of the Government to make the criteria for determining division uniform throughout the country?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: Yes. Government are taking various measures to bring about some kind of uniformity. But, as the hon. Member is aware, education is a State subject and we can only do it in consultation with the State Governments and the universities which are autonomous bodies.

Shri P. G. Deb: May I know whether in examinations the points answered are taken into account or the knowledge of the students on the particular subjects is also considered?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I expect that in examinations the ability of the students to answer questions is tested.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Harish Chandra Mathur.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Question No. 124.

Shri Hem Barua: Sir, Question No. 131 may also be taken up.

Shri Datar: If the House desires, I shall read the answers to both.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Question No. 201 also.

Mr. Speaker: That also relates to Assam. All right, we shall take up all the three questions together.

Infiltration of Pakistanis in Assam

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***124.** **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:**
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the result of inquiry regarding infiltration of Pakistanis in Assam; and

(b) what measures have been taken to tighten the control?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) The data collected at the 1961 Census are still under examination and it is not yet possible to draw any definite conclusions in the matter.

(b) Measures which have already been taken and are being taken include—

- (i) strengthening the border outposts and checkposts; and
- (ii) increasing the mobility of the border outpost personnel.

Illegal Entry of Pakistanis in Assam

***131.** **Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:**
Shri M. B. Thakore:
Shri L. Achaw Singh:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Subiman Ghose:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in the investigations in regard to Pakistani nationals who have illegally entered into Assam and settled there;

(b) the main criteria of the said investigations;

(c) whether any arrangements have been made to ensure that the large number of Pakistani nationals residing in Assam may not participate in the ensuing general elections;

(d) whether the investigations were undertaken in the first instance in areas of strategic importance of Assam; and

(e) if so, the outcome thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a), (b), (d) and (e) The data collected at the 1961 Census are still under examination and it is not yet possible to draw any definite conclusions in the matter.

(c) The Electoral Registration Officers are required under the rules and standing instructions to satisfy themselves as to the nationality of individuals claiming the inclusion of their names in the electoral rolls and Government have no reason to believe that any persons who are not citizens of India would be included in the rolls.

Pakistanis in Assam

***201.** **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri Raghunath Singh:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be please to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of Pakistanis had been externed during August-September from Sibsagar District of Assam;

(b) if so, how many;

(c) whether a number of Pakistanis had also been arrested from India's border railway station of Mahishashan during the same period and if so, how many; and

(d) what is the present position with regard to Pakistanis staying without proper documents in Assam?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is available.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know if the hon. Minister's attention has been drawn to a series of statements made by those in authority in Assam Government about the vast scale of such Pakistani infiltration? May I know the basis of those statements by those in authority in Assam?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): I do not know to whom the hon. Member is referring to by saying "those who are in authority". Does he mean to say that any Minister of Assam has made any such statement or does he refer to any Government officer? I have not seen any such statements. But it is true that something has appeared in the papers in Assam as well as outside about this infiltration.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि असम में अनुमानतः कितने पाकिस्तानी घुस कर आ गये थे ? उन में से कितने अब बाहर जा चुके हैं और कितने अभी भी वहां पर हैं ? क्या सरकार के पास इस सम्बन्ध में कोई अनुमान है और यदि हां तो बतलाने की कृपा की जाय ।

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री : जैसा कि जवाब दिया गया इस वक्त हम सेंसस कमिश्नर के द्वारा इसकी जांच करा रहे हैं । कुछ जांच ई भी है और हमारे पास उसकी रिपोर्टस भी आई हैं लेकिन अभी उसकी और ज्यादा जांच होने की जरूरत है और उसके बाद ही हम किसी सही फैसले पर पहुंच सकेंगे ।

Shri S. C. Samanta: The hon. Minister has stated that after the 1961 census enquiries are being made. May I know whether before 1961 any enquiry was made and, if so, with what result?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: As far as I am aware, no such enquiry was made before 1961. In fact, this question that there has been large infiltration, arose when the census figures of 1961 were announced and these reports were published in the papers, and some representations were also received when Government thought it desirable to make further enquiries.

Raja Mahendra Pratap: The spirit of the question and the answer is that we fear that the people coming to our country will become dangerous to us. We should be so strong that we can convert them and send them to East Bengal so that the people there wish connection with our country.

Mr. Speaker: What is the question?

Raja Mahendra Pratap: My question is this. Is there any plan of our Government to have a department to assimilate these people who are coming to us?

(No answer was given).

Mr. Speaker: Shri Raghunath Singh.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : करीब पिछले दो वर्ष से यह सवाल यहां पर हमेशा उठता है कि ईस्ट पाकिस्तान के लोग असम में गये हैं । मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या सीमान्त पर कोई ऐसा प्रबन्ध है जिससे दूसरे देश के लोग हमारे असम प्रदेश में न आ सकें ? मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि इसका कोई इन्तजाम आपकी तरफ से हुआ है या नहीं ।

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री : जी हां । बहुत माकूल इन्तजाम है, वैसे उनकी यह दो वर्ष की बात तो ठीक नहीं है । इसकी ज्यादा चर्चा

पिछले कुछ महीनों में ही हुई है। इसके अलावा माननीय सदस्यों को इस का भी अंदाजा लगाना चाहिए कि असम की और ईस्ट बंगाल की आमद रफ्त यूं भी साधारणत: बहुत है और यह दोनों एक दूसरे के साथ मिले हुए हैं और एक दूसरे के रिश्तेदार इधर औल उधर रहते हैं इसलिए जितना आप समझते हैं कि उसको बिल्कुल कोई एक सील कर दिया जाय यह इतना सरल नहीं है फिर भी हम वहां अधिकारियों के द्वारा जितनी रोकथाम कर सकते हैं करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं।

Shri Basumatari: May I know whether the hon. Minister is aware of the newspaper reports to the effect that the Chief Minister of Assam has made a scheme for fencing the border areas of Assam? If it is correct, may I know whether the Government of India is prepared to accept that fencing scheme for the border areas of Assam?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: The Chief Minister of Assam met me very recently when I did enquire of him about this. He has once mentioned about putting up barbed wire throughout the hundreds of miles of border areas, which will of course mean tremendous cost. Apart from that, I do not think barbed wiring will really prevent infiltration of that kind. He himself felt that he will have to take other steps, and not this particular step.

Mr. Speaker: Shrimati Mafida Ahmed.

Shri Basumatari: I have another question regarding this.

Mr. Speaker: Let her put her question. She also comes from the same State.

Shrimati Mafida Ahmed: This House has expressed great concern on many occasions about the abnormal increase of population in Assam. May I know whether the Government of India have made any effort to find out other contributory factors also, apart from infiltration from East Pakistan, for this sudden increase of population in Assam? Is it also a fact that there are large scale infiltration from Nepal into Assam in recent years?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: In so far as the general rise in population of Assam is concerned, it is the highest throughout the country. I do not think I can suggest any remedy for the reduction of population in Assam. It is also true, as the hon. Member has stated, that there had been migration from other parts of India also into Assam during the last one year or so, because several industries have come up, especially the development of oil fields, refineries and other industries. So, there has been migration of both Hindus and Muslims to Assam. That is also one of the factors which has to be taken into account while considering the overall rise of population in Assam.

Shri Hem Barua: On a point of order. In the reply that the hon. Minister has just now given there is a lot of discrepancies of facts. The increase in population in that State has been phenomenal. It is six lakhs.

Mr. Speaker: There is no point of order.

Shri Hem Barua: I am coming to that. There are only three big projects, namely, the Brahmaputra bridge, hydel project and the refinery which are giving employment to people from outside the State.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member must resume his seat.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I did not say that the increase is all due to that. I only said that it is one of the reasons.

Mr. Speaker: If any hon. Member has got any doubt about the answer that has been given by the hon. Minister, he can ask one or two more supplementaries. That is all. He cannot raise it again in the form of a point of order. Now Shri Tariq.

Shri Hem Barua: Then may I put a supplementary?

Mr. Speaker: Not now.

श्री अ० मु० तारिक : मैं वजीर साहब से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि मशरिकी पाकिस्तान से यह जो लोग असम की तरफ आते हैं यह किसी खास फिरके के लोग हैं या मुख्तलिफ फिरकों के लोग हैं ? इस सिलसिले में हुकूमत की क्या पालिसी है और वह क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ? किसी खास फिरके के लोगों को वापिस भेजा जायगा या तमाम फिरके के लोगों को वापिस भेजा जायगा जो कि इधर आते हैं ?

[میں وزیر صاحب سے یہ جاننا چاہتا ہوں کہ مشرقی پاکستان سے یہ جو لوگ اسم کی طرف آتے ہیں یہ کسی خاص فرقہ کے لوگ ہیں یا مختلف فرقوں کے لوگ ہیں - اس سلسلے میں حکومت کی کیا پالیسی ہے اور وہ کیا کارروائی کر رہی ہے - کسی خاص فرقہ کے لوگوں کو واپس بھیجا جائیگا یا تمام فرقہ کے لوگوں کو واپس بھیجا جائیگا جو کہ ادھر آتے ہیں -]

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री : फिरके से मतलब मैं कुछ साफ नहीं समझा लेकिन आम तौर पर जो लोग आते हैं वह ज्यादातर या तो मेहनतकश हैं मेहनत करने वाले मजदूर हैं और कभी किसान लोग भी होते हैं । अब हालत यह है कि यह असम के रहने वाले लोग भी चाहे वह हिन्दू हों अथवा मुसलमान क्योंकि इस वक्त वहां असम में मजदूरों की कमी है इसलिए जहां से भी मजदूर आते ह उनका वह स्वागत करते हैं । इसलिए आपको महसूस करना चाहिए कि मेरा यह मतलब नहीं है कि गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से गैर कानूनी तौर पर आने वालों की रोकथाम का माकूल इन्तजाम नहीं होना चाहिए । उसकी रोकथाम का माकूल इन्तजाम होना चाहिए और वह तो हम करेंगे लेकिन तब भी हमारी दिक्कतें उसमें साफ हैं फिर भी जितनी परेशानी आप उसमें समझते हैं वह परेशानी उतनी होनी नहीं चाहिए ।

Shri Nath Pai: No specific reply has been given to any of the questions on this issue. In the light of that are Government aware of allegations and fears entertained in a section of the press that this migration on such a wide scale from Pakistan is surreptitiously encouraged by certain elements in the Government of Assam itself?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: It is quite a wrong insinuation. It is not at all correct. In fact, the Assam Government have been taking various steps to prevent this kind of infiltration. only some time back the Assam Government have decided that they will authorise their District Magistrates and Superintendents of Police, whenever they consider it necessary to do so, to push out those people who enter illegally into Assam.

Shri Basumatari: May I know whether there is a complaint from some quarters in Assam that due to some internal difficulty it is difficult for the Assam Government to ascertain the number of infiltrations into Assam from Pakistan?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: There may be some difficulty, but we are trying to ascertain the exact number. As I said, we are still looking into some of the figures which we have received from the Census Department.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: In answer to a question the hon. Minister replied saying that people from other parts of India have also gone to Assam. I want to know what relevance that has got with this question which is in regard to Pakistani infiltration. Surely if there are people from one part of India going to another it has nothing to do with this subject because wherever industries grow people from all parts of the country go.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Perhaps the hon. Member did not listen to the question put by another hon. lady Member from Assam. She had suggested whether there had been migrations from other parts of India also to Assam. To that I replied, "Yes; it has been so." Muslims have also gone in some number to Assam. When you consider the total increase in the number of Muslims in Assam, you will have to take every factor into consideration.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: It is not a question of Muslims and Hindus but a question of Indians and Pakistanis.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether Government are aware of a sinister campaign presently launched in Pakistan towards the re-organisation of the Indo-Pakistan border and towards a greater Pakistan; if so, in view of that whether the measures so far adopted for the protection of the frontier are not adequate? May I also know whether Government propose to hand over this frontier to the Indian Army so that Assam might not be a part of Pakistan and we might not have to change over?

श्री नाथ पाई : उस का लद्दाख बन जायेगा ।

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: No, Sir; we do not propose to do so. I do not say that the present arrangements are adequate. We do want to re-organise and extend our supervisory activities further in those areas. We may have to take a number of steps in this regard and I do think that we can meet the situation fully.

Shri Hem Barua: There will be more entry.

श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि १९६१ में जो जन-गणना हुई, उस में आसाम की जन-संख्या में और प्रान्तों की उपेक्षा कितनी प्रतिशत अधिक वृद्धि हुई है और क्या सरकार ने उस का पता लगाने का प्रयास किया है ?

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री : मैं इस का जवाब दे चुका हूं । शायद श्री शास्त्री उस वक्त हाउस में नहीं थे । आबादी सब से ज्यादा आसाम में बढ़ी है, लेकिन वह कोई इन्फिल्ट्रेशन की वजह से बढ़ी है, यह ग़लत ख्याल है ।

श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री : मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि आसाम की जन-संख्या में जो वृद्धि हुई है, वह और प्रान्तों की अपेक्षा कितने प्रतिशत ज्यादा है ।

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री : सारे देश में लगभग २३ प्रतिशत आबादी बढ़ी है, लेकिन आसाम में ३४, ३४-१/२ प्रतिशत बढ़ी है ।

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Shri Barua asked about the demand made in Pakistan in connection with re-organising the border. May I know whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to this fact? If so, what is its reaction? Will our Government also ask East Pakistan to give us land proportionately, that is, in accordance with the numbers which are coming here?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I have not gone into that matter at all and I am sorry I cannot answer it.

Shri Hem Barua: There is a systematic campaign like that.

Shri Kalika Singh: May I know the number of persons who have been arrested?

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: You had permitted me to ask only one question.

Mr. Speaker: I will not allow him. There are hon. Members some of whom have not asked a question. What can I do? Shri Barooah.

Shri Hem Barua: Sir, I wrote to you about taking up Q. 166.

Shri P. C. Bordoah: May I know whether Government is aware of the fact that the record of population is highest in certain regions of Assam which are non-industrial? Borpeta, North Lakhimpur and Nowgong are the three areas which are non-industrial areas and the record of population is the highest there.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I cannot say exactly as to what the position is about that, but it is true that because these areas are contiguous to East Pakistan the number of Muslims has gone up specially in those districts.

Re. Q. Nos. 134 and 167

Mr. Speaker: Next question. Shri Bhadauria.

Shri Supakar: Q No. 167 may also be taken up with this.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Q. No. 134 also.

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): Do I answer the question?

Mr. Speaker: Yes. He may answer Q. No. 167 also.

Sangeet Natak Akademi

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*125. **Shri Arjun Singh Bhadauria:**
Shri P. G. Deb:
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
Shri Sadhan Gupta:
Shri P. K. Deo:

Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a new society has been formed to take over the functions of the Sangeet Natak Akademi;

(b) the reason for this step; and

(c) why the body has not been registered so far?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) to (c). The Sangeet Natak Akademi was set up by resolution in 1952, and has been technically a part of the Ministry since then. To give it a separate legal existence it was registered as a Society in September, 1961.

Sangeet Natak Akademi

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*167. **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:**
Shri P. G. Deb:
Shri Arjun Singh Bhadauria:
Shri Supakar:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the enquiry into the working of the Sangeet Natak Akademi has been completed;

(b) if so, the principal findings of the enquiry; and

(c) the action taken in the matter?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A sum of Rs. 1,85,089 is alleged to have been misappropriated.

(c) prosecutions have been launched against the officials involved and the case is under trial.

श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया: इस समिति को सरकार से कितनी सहायता दी जाती है और यह समिति कलाकारों को किस आधार पर मदद करती है ?

श्री हुमायून् कबिर: हर साल इस का बजट बनता है, और उस के मुताबिक इस को ग्रान्ट दी जाती है । यह सोसायटी अपने रूल्ज के मुताबिक दूसरी आरगेनाइजेशन्ज को ग्रान्ट देती है ।

श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया: क्या सरकार को मालूम है कि इस आशय की शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं कि जो सहायता दी गई है, वह व्यक्तिगत आधार पर दी गई है और अच्छे कलाकारों को वह सहायता नहीं दी गई है ?

श्री हुमायून् कबिर : ऐसी शिकायतें आईं । और भी कुछ मालूम हुआ । इसी लिए यह तब्दीली की गई ।

Shri Sadhan Gupta: May I know whether the formation of the Society at this stage is also connected with the irregularities in respect of which enquiries have been made and prosecutions launched?

Shri Humayun Kabir: A second ago I answered that question.

Shri P. G. Deb: What has become of the previous office-bearers?

Shri Humayun Kabir: Their term came to an end. When the new Society was registered, automatically under the terms of registration they ceased to hold office.

डा० गोविन्द दास : माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहा कि पता यह लगा है कि एक लाख और कुछ हजार रुपया वहां पर खाया गया है। क्या माननीय मंत्री जी बतायेंगे कि कितने आदमियों ने यह किया और उन में से किन किन के कौन कौन से पद थे ?

Shri Humayun Kabir: The case is under trial. Three persons—as far as I recollect, it is three; it may be two—are being prosecuted and the police are in possession of the facts—not I.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Nath Pai. He wanted preference. I have allowed him to put Question No. 130.

Accounts of Indians in Foreign Countries

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*130. **Shri Nath Pai:**
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Chuni Lal:
Shri Tangamani:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Reserve Bank of India has sought information on accounts in foreign currencies held abroad by persons residing in India;

(b) what are the reasons that led to demand these particulars;

(c) how many persons residing in India who are holding accounts in the foreign countries have furnished the information;

(d) how many have refused; and

(e) what action has been taken against those who have failed to furnish the information?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) Yes.

(b) The information was sought in order to have a correct assessment of the foreign holdings of Indian nationals.

(c), (d) and (e). The necessary data are being complied by the Reserve Bank of India and it is not possible to furnish any figures or to take any action against those who have failed to furnish the information until the compilation work has been completed. Appropriate action will be taken thereafter under the provisions of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act.

Shri Nath Pai: May I ask if among those persons who have supplied information or declined to supply information Shri B. Patnaik, currently the Chief Minister of Orissa, is one? If so, what is the nature of his transactions and holdings abroad.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. We are not allowing individual cases to be brought up here. Whether steps have been taken in the case of accounts of Indians in foreign countries and what steps have been taken—general question I have allowed him to answer. Shall we go into all the one hundred and odd cases whatever may be the number; shall we go into each one of them?

Shri Nath Pai: May I submit, this question was asked with a full sense of responsibility and I seek your protection. Because, there has been a huge controversy about this matter and editorial comments in the press. Naturally. the House is entitled to be told what is happening. There has been correspondence, release of correspondence and the Prime Minister's letters have been published. Only this House is not being allowed to ask. Therefore, I submit to you that though *prima facie* it is an individual case, it is not just some Tom, Dick and Harry or X, Y, Z. The Finance Minister's letters and the Prime Minister's letters are in the public. We want to get the correct position on this issue. I plead with you that you be pleased to allow this question. It is, I think, in the interests of the Chief Minister also that any doubt remaining is removed.

Mr. Speaker: What does the hon. Minister say?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): May I say, the legal position is that a bank account of anybody cannot be disclosed. That is the legal position. I cannot do it: I am prohibited by law. In cases like this, where some enquiries are going on, I can only say that an enquiry is going on. I cannot say what the enquiry is, at what stage it is. This also I cannot say.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Enquiry about what?

Shri Morarji Desai: An enquiry is being held by an officer who has full powers under the law. The Government does not inferfere with it.

An Hon. Member: How does it leak to the press?

Shri Morarji Desai: If it leaks to the press, the press seems to be knowing many things: sometimes things which are real and sometimes thingh which are not real. In this particular case, it so happens that the Government have published nothing. Some parties have published something. Therefore, the Government cannot say anything about it. I cannot therefore get involved and say anything. I will be committing a breach of the law. When the matter is finished and closed, certainly I shall give whatever information can be given.

Shri Nath Pai: The Defence Minister is seeking protection—I am sorry; I apologise—the Finance Minister is seeking protection under sub-section 4 of section 19 of the Act concerned saying that these matters cannot be disclosed. My submission to you is that in the meanwhile the matters have been disclosed to the public. All that we are pleading with him is that he be pleased to state such data as he pleases. The sums may not be disclosed. May I point out a sentence from the letter which is no longer confidential which passed between the Prime Minister and....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Nath Pai: Mr. Speaker, kindly bear with me. This is public property. The letter is from the Prime Minister which says....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order; let me first of all decide as to whether I should allow a discussion or a reference to these matters now. If I allow it. I will allow him to read *in extenso* whatever he wants to read. First, I wanted information from the hon. Minister. He has said that if no inquiry had started, bank accounts of an individual shall not be placed and would not be made available even to the Government. If for any reason the Government is able to get at a bank account in an enquiry, by itself, he is not entitled to disclose it to the House. There is an enquiry going on. The hon. Minister has said that the enquiry is going on. Whatever is stated by the hon. Minister here will be authoritative. Sometimes, it is only this morning, some question was put by Shrimati Renu Chakravartty or somebody as to how it appears in the newspapers. It was even suggested why have you not proceeded for having given such a sensational news. (*Interruption*). Not on this matter; but some other matter.

Shri Goray: Helicopter landing.

Mr. Speaker: How did the helicopter land? Some newspaper put it up. Therefore, let us not go into it merely on the strength of some newspaper.

Shri Nath Pai: This is from letter of the Prime Minister.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. It is only a question of time. The Hon. Members will wait in patience until the enquiry is over. Then, we will have all these matters (*Interruption*). Any discussion will seriously interfere with the enquiry. A responsible statement by the Government means that the enquiry becomes useless and infructuous.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: The Prime Minister's letter is already in the press.

Mr. Speaker: The Prime Minister may have written many things. It is for enquiring officer to look into all these matters. (*Interruption*). Order, order. Various correspondences take place. When a matter is before an enquiring officer, I won't allow statements to be made here.

The Minister of Law (Shri A. K. Sen): This he has to adjudicate under the law itself.

Shri Morarji Desai: May I also submit that the question under which this is asked is a general question. There can be no question of individuals in this. That is quite a different question. It has no relation to this particular question. I do not know how that question can come in here.

Shri Nath Pai: I am prepared to abide by your ruling on this. May I draw your attention to a press note released by the Reserve Bank on this and I want to put a supplementary on that. The press note from the Reserve Bank on this question is this: They are advised either to close the accounts and have the sums to their credit remitted to India or to apply to the Reserve Bank and obtain permission to maintain such accounts. Such applications will be considered by the Reserve Bank. If this is done before the 12th of November, no penal action will be taken for opening these accounts. May I ask why this granting of this immunity at this stage? The House is aware, on a previous occasion, when certain distinguished names in the country were involved, there was no such waiver of this penalty. Why has this been waived by the Reserve Bank at this critical juncture giving this particular waiver? Is it because somebody is involved?

Shri Morarji Desai: May I say—of course the question time seems to be extended; I have nothing to say about it—but may I say this that this has been done in order that we may find out facts? At present, there is no material with the Government to find out who have their accounts outside which are not disclosed here. It is just to give a chance to some people if they give it. On the question which was asked by the hon. Member, that person is not at all covered by this. That, he must know. These are suspicions on which inferences are made for nothing.

Shri Nath Pai: What about waiver of immunity?

Shri Morarji Desai: There is no waiver of immunity.

Shri Nath Pai: There is the press note.

Shri Morarji Desai: The hon. Member, without knowing the facts, goes on drawing inferences, without trying to understand anything.

Shri Nath Pai: I am pleading for facts.

Shri Morarji Desai: You won't allow me to explain and then you persist in innuandoes which is not a very fair thing to do.

Shri Nath Pai: I repudiate the charge that I am dropping innuendoes. I plead for facts. He refuses to give. It is a serious accusation against me that I am dropping innuendoes.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order; I will proceed to the other work.

Shri Nath Pai: On a point of order, Sir, I seek your protection. This is too serious against a Member to be accused that he is dropping innuendoes. You cannot allow him to escape with this charge. It is my legitimate right to ask questions and ask for information. That is what I have done.

Mr. Speaker: I do not know what the word innuendo means. The hon. Member definitely said or made a suggestion here....

12.10 hrs.

Shri Nath Pai: No. I only asked a question.

Mr. Speaker: Even if suggestions are put in the form of questions, they still continue to be suggestions. The hon. Member read out some order or notification of the Reserve Bank and then asked why this immunity has been granted now. He did not stop with that. He referred to another case where this immunity was not granted earlier. He then asked whether this was intended for a particular purpose. What else is it other than an innuendo? I am really surprised. The hon. Member knows much better English that I do.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: We would like to know at what stage the inquiry is.

Shri Tangamani: There are other parts of the main question on which I would like to ask some supplementary questions....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. The hon. Member will kindly resume his seat.

The Question Hour is over. I had allowed indulgence for a few minutes. But I find that hon. Members are going into very many details. The hon. Member himself wanted this question only in a general manner, but he entered into details about various persons....

Shri Tangamani: But what about allowing other Members like us who had tabled similar questions to ask supplementary questions?

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: The hon. Minister has made a statement that the inquiry is going on. I want to know at what stage the inquiry is in progress.

Mr. Speaker: The Question Hour is over. Now, Papers to be laid on the Table.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Use of 'Bazooka' against Indian Troops in Katanga

***117. Shri Rajendra Singh:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken note of use of 'Bazooka', a light rocket-firing anti-tank weapon, by the Katanga gendarmerie against the Indian troops now working for the U.N. in Katanga;

(b) whether it is also a fact that 'Bazooka' is a part of NATO equipment;

(c) if so, whether Government have lodged a protest with the U.N. against the use of these weapons; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghu Ramaiah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 'Bazooka' is a weapon used by nearly all sizeable armies of the world.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(b) to (e). Do not arise.

Violation of Indian Air Space

***126.** **Shri Bhakt Darshan:**
Shri P. G. Deb:
Shri Arjun Singh Bhadauria:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 178 on the 9th August, 1961 and state:

(a) whether there have been any incidents of violation of Indian airspace by Chinese aircrafts since the 3rd June, 1961; and

(d) if so, whether a statement giving details thereof would be laid on the Table?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Oil Exploration in Cauvery Basin

*127. **Shri Hem Barua:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shrimati Mafida Ahmed:
Shri P. G. Deb:
Shri Arjun Singh Bhadauria:
Shri Morarka:

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have requested the Stanvac (Standard Vacuum Oil Company) experts to study the seismic and other data in respect of Tanjore area in the Cauvery Basin;

(b) if so, what are the findings of the Stanvac experts;

(c) whether oil prospecting licence has been granted to Stanvac in this area;

(d) whether any agreement has also been signed; and

(e) if so, the terms of the agreement?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (e). Do not arise.

Compulsory Primary Education

*128. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
Shri Tangamani:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) what progress has been made to impart compulsory and free education to boys and girls upto the age of 11 years;

(b) whether State Governments have agreed to this; and

(c) if not, which of the State Governments have not agreed to this?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 16].

Sainik Schools

*129. **Shri Indrajit Gupta:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 855 on the 22nd August, 1961 and state:

(a) the distribution of students according to States so far admitted into the Sainik Schools; and

(b) whether the Board of Governors has decided on any State-wise quota for admission?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) A statement will be laid on the table of the House in due course.

(b) Yes, Sir. 67 per cent of the seats in each Sainik School are reserved for boys belonging to the State in which the School is located. The remaining 33 per cent are sought to be filled by entrants from outside the States in which the school is located. 33 per cent of the total entries are reserved for sons of Services or *ex*-services personnel.

Fire in Pure Jharia Colliery

*132. **Shri S. C. Samanta:**
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri Anirudh Sinha:

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 453 on the 14th August, 1961 and state:

(a) which of the steps taken to put out the old underground fire in the Pure Jharia Colliery have been successful;

(b) whether neighbouring Dobari Collieries have in any way been affected;

(c) whether any isolation trenches have been cut; and

(d) what is the amount that has been granted to the collieries for protective works?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) (i) Isolation trenches cut between the Pure Jharia colliery and M|s. R. N. Bagchi's Dobari colliery have prevented the spread of fire into the latter. Danger of fire affecting the quarry debris lying on the goaf of the lower seam has also been removed to a large extent.

(ii) Pumping of water into the Pure Jharia and Dobari collieries has helped in retarding the progress of fire in the old workings of Bagchi's Dobari colliery and has also prevented the spread of the fire towards the railway siding and collieries situated nearby.

(b) Part of the old workings of X seam of Bagchi's Dobari colliery has been affected.

(c) Yes.

(d) Amounts Sanctioned.

	Rs.
Dobari collieries	48,061.35
Pure Jharia colliery	1,29,910.80

Agriculture Development Finance Corporation

***133. Shri M. B. Thakore:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 555 on the 9th August, 1961, and state:

(a) whether the proposal regarding setting up of an Agriculture Development Finance Corporation has been finalised; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) and (b). The matter is still under consideration.

Chinese Nationals

*134. **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:**
Shri P. G. Deb:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) how many Chinese nationals have been asked to quit India since September, 1961; and

(b) how many of them have so far left this country?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). Since 1st September, 1961, orders to leave India have been served on 13 Chinese nationals. Of these, four have left and one has expressed willingness to leave shortly. In the case of six the period of notice has not yet expired and the latest information in respect of the remaining two is awaited.

Remission of Income-tax on Export Earnings

*135. **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri Mahanty:
Shri Agadi:
Shri Wodeyar:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the question of remission of income tax on export earnings, as an export promotion measure, had been discussed at the Export Promotion Advisory Council meeting held in New Delhi in September this year; and

(b) if so, what is Government's decision in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The matter is under consideration of the Government.

Indian Economic Service and Indian Statistical Service

*136. **Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:**
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri Raghunath Singh:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of personnel

envisaged in the two All India Services, Indian Economic Service and Indian Statistical Service; and

(b) whether its recruitment will be direct or by promotion?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) The two Services are Central Services and not All India Services. The authorised strength has still to be determined for the initial constitution and thereafter for the maintenance stage of the two Services.

(b) After the initial constitution of the two Services is over, vacancies in each grade will be filled by direct-recruitment as well as by promotion, except that vacancies in Grade I will normally be filled by promotion.

Export of Arms

*137. **Shri Bishwanath Roy:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a scheme has been drawn out or is contemplated for the export of small arms;

(b) if so, what are the broad outlines of the scheme;

(c) to what countries the export is likely to be made;

(d) whether this forms part of an armed forces drive to save and secure foreign exchange; and

(e) if so, what other measures are contemplated to save foreign exchange under the comprehensive scheme referred to in (d) above?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) Yes, Sir. The export of sporting arms and ammunition in order to earn foreign exchange is actively under consideration.

(b) The details of the scheme have not yet been finalised. Broadly, it is proposed to carry out a survey of the export potential in the neighbouring friendly countries. On the basis of this survey a suitable scheme will be drawn up.

(c) This will depend upon the results of the survey.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Vigorous multi-pronged efforts continue to be made to achieve maximum savings in foreign exchange expenditure as well as to earn foreign exchange:—

(i) by establishing indigenous manufacture of hitherto imported materials, armaments and other defence stores in order to achieve greater self-sufficiency in munition production;

(ii) by re-designing or evolving new designs and specifications for defence stores based on indigenously available materials and techniques;

(iii) by producing for the civil market or assisting industry in the manufacture of hitherto imported materials and stores; and

(iv) by embarking upon direct exports of sporting arms and ammunition to neighbouring friendly countries.

Oil Storage Installation at Kandla

***138. Shri Sadhan Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Oil Company has set up storage installation at Kandla;

(b) if so, the capacity of the said installation; and

(c) the areas to which petroleum products will be distributed from this installation?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Two storage tanks of 15,000 Kilo Litres capacity are already in operation. Additional capacity is under construction.

(c) Normally, Kandla Installation would feed the following areas in respect of all products:—

(i) The metre gauge section of part of Gujerat.

(ii) The metre gauge section of Rajasthan (with N. Railway and W. Railway).

(iii) The whole of Punjab including B. G. Stations which are fed after transhipment at Hissar and Shakurbasti.

(iv) Part of U. P. including B. G. Section which is fed after transhipment at Shakurbasti.

University at Indore

***139. Shri Birendra Bahadur Singhji:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether University Grants Commission has received any proposal from the Madhya Pradesh Government for the establishment of a University at Indore during the Third Five Year Plan period;

(b) if so, at what stage is the consideration of the proposal by the University Grants Commission; and

(c) by what time a final decision in this regard is expected to be taken?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Commission has decided to refer the proposal to the Committee proposed to be appointed by it, to prepare a broad outline plan for new Universities under the Third Five-Year Plan.

(c) It is not possible to indicate a time-limit for a final decision on this proposal.

केन्द्रीय सचिवालय सेवा का विकेन्द्रीकरण

***१४०. श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी** : क्या **गृह-कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सचिवालय सेवा (सेन्ट्रल सेक्रेटेरियट सर्विस) के विकेन्द्रीकरण के लिये सरकार ने जो फैसला किया था उसे अमल में लाने के लिये अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई हैं;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार दो-दो, तीन-तीन मंत्रालयों का एक-एक ग्रुप बनाना चाहती है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या ऐसा करना, विकेन्द्रीकरण की नीति के विरुद्ध नहीं होगा ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दातार) : (क) से (ग). जिस निर्णय का निर्देशन किया गया है उसे अमल में लाने के लिये जो कार्रवाइयां करनी हैं उन पर इस समय विचार हो रहा है, और अभी तक कोई अन्तिम फैहला नहीं हुआ है ।

Allotment of Election Symbols

*141. **Shri Supakar:**
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri P. G. Deb:
Shri Kalika Singh:

Will the Minister of **Law** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the hitherto existing rule regarding allotment of symbols to those parties which secured more than three per cent of votes in any particular State in the last general elections has been recently changed to the prejudice of such parties; and

(b) whether the views of spokesmen of principal political parties working in the States were sought before this rule was changed?

The Deputy Minister of Law (Shri Hajarnavis): (a) No, Sir. The criterion of 3 per cent. of the votes polled at the last general elections has been maintained, but applied on a State basis with reference to assembly elections as well as parliamentary elections.

(b) This question was discussed by the Election Commission with the representatives of political parties at a conference and their views taken into account.

पुस्तकालयाध्यक्षों की सेवा

***१४२.** **श्री सरजू पाण्डेय :**
सरदार इकबाल सिंह :

क्या **शिक्षा** मंत्री ६ अगस्त, १९६१ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १७१ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि पुस्तकालयाध्यक्षों की सेवा बनाने का प्रश्न इस समय किस स्थिति में है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली) : विषय अभी तक विचाराधीन है ।

Lumamba Friendship University Moscow

***143.** **Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:**
Shri Supakar:
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:

Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether 30 to 40 Indian students are to be admitted to Lumumba Friendship University in Moscow next year; and

(b) what are the subjects in which these students will be given training?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) An offer of 30—40 seats for Indian students has been received.

(b) The subject fields of study are under consideration.

Indian Troops Abroad

***144. Shri Jhulan Sinha:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of cases of death and injury to our troops sent abroad on international mission during last two years; and

(b) whether any special award of money or other forms of compensation or encouragement is given in such cases under Army Rules?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah):

(a) Cases of death:	14
Cases of injury:	67
TOTAL:	81

(b) Normal benefits under our rules are however admissible.

Museums for Chalukyan Periods

***145. Shri Agadi:** Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to have the Museums for early and Post-Chalukyan periods;

(b) if so, at what places; and

(c) when they are likely to come up?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Health and Nutrition of School Children

***146.** **Shri Muhammed Elias:**
Shri Jhulan Sinha:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2815 on the 30th August, 1961 and state:

(a) the progress made by the School Health Committee to assess the present standard of health and nutrition of school children;

(b) whether any time limit has been fixed for the committee to submit its report; and

(c) the details of the report of the Committee if since received?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrmali): (a) The Committee has almost completed its work and is likely to submit its report by the end of November, 1961.

(b) Yes; 30th November, 1961.

(c) Does not arise.

Dropping Operations in Orissa

***147.** **Shri P. K. Deo:**
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:
Shri B. C. Mullick:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to **state**:

(a) whether I.A.F. aircraft **were** requisitioned by the Orissa Government to carry on dropping operations in the marooned areas in this year's floods in Orissa;

(b) the number of aircraft employed and when; and

(c) whether there are deaths caused to the marooned people by the dropping of food packets and if so, how many and where?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) to (c). The I.A.F. aircraft were detailed, at the request of the Orissa Government to render relief operations during the floods which occurred in the State in July and September, 1961.

The details of the aircraft employed on the various dates are given below:

Date	Type of Aircraft	Number of Aircraft
8-7-1961, 17-7-1961 and 18-7-1961	H.T. 2	One
11-7-1961 to 14-7-1961	Packet	Two
9-7-1961 to 14-7-1961	Dakota	Eight
7-9-1961 to 13-9-1961	Dakota	Five

According to the information available with us, no person was killed by food packets dropped from the air during the floods in Orissa. The State Government were asked for information on this point and their reply is awaited.

इंडियन इंस्टीट्यूट ग्राफ टैक्नालाजी की दाखिले की परीक्षा

***१४८.** **श्री राम सेवक यादव :**
श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया :

क्या वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान और सांस्कृतिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इंडियन इंस्टीच्यूट ग्राफ टैक्नोलोजी, बम्बई, कानपुर, खड़गपुर और मद्रास के अन्तर्गत दाखिले के लिये विद्यार्थियों को किसी प्रतियोगी परीक्षा में बैठना पड़ता है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इसके अन्तर्गत बैठने वाले परीक्षार्थियों को मार्कशीट नहीं दिया जाता है और इसे गोपनीय रखा जाता है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो अन्य प्रतियोगी परीक्षाओं से भिन्न तरीका अपना कर इसे गोपनीय क्यों रखा जाता है ?

वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान और सांस्कृतिक कार्य मंत्री (श्री हुमायून् कबिर) : (क) और (ख). जी, हां ।

(ग) इन परीक्षाओं के लिये इंस्टीट्यूट ने कोई अलग व्यवस्था अथवा अतिरिक्त कर्मचारियों को मुकर्रर नहीं किया है. उम्मीदवारों के कोड नम्बर देकर उनकी पहचान गुप्त रखी जाती है। इसलिये जिसको इण्टरव्यू के लिये बुलाना है उसी का रिजल्ट प्रकाशित किया जाता है, औरों का रिजल्ट बतलाना नहीं है ।

Facilities to Civilian Employees in Border Areas

***149. Shri Hem Raj:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 976 on the 25th August, 1961 and state the decision taken on the question of granting certain facilities and allowances to the civilian employees in the Border Areas?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): The matter is still under consideration.

कोयले के परिवहन के लिये वैगनों का वितरण

*१५०. **श्री विभूति मिश्र :** क्या **इस्पात, खान और ईंधन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कोयला खानों के लिए माल डिब्बे इस तरीके से नियत किये जाते हैं कि कुछ खानों को अपनी जरूरत से ज्यादा माल डिब्बे मिलते हैं और कुछ को अपनी जरूरत से कम मिलते हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने माल डिब्बों के वितरण की जांच की है; और

(ग) इस मामले में क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

इस्पात, खान और ईंधन मंत्री (सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) से (ग) तक. उपभोक्ताओं की, जिन्होंने खानों को आर्डर भेजे होते हैं, आवश्यकताओं को सामने रखते हुए प्रत्येक खान को माल डिब्बों का नियतन किया जाता है । उन उपभोक्ताओं, सम्बन्धित जोन (Zone) में डिपो और पाइलाट क्षमताओं और रेलों की कार्यवाही की सुविधाओं को अग्रता दी जाती है । इस्पात प्लांट और रेलों जैसे उच्च अग्रता प्राप्त उपभोक्ताओं के साथ सम्मिलित कई खानों ने लदान कार्यक्रम को नियत किया है और इसलिए उन को इस कार्यक्रम के अनुसार माल डिब्बों का वण्टन किया जाता है तथा दूसरों को उनके द्वारा भेजे गये इन्डेन्टों के अनुसार माल डिब्बों का नियतन किया जाता है । इसलिये किसी भी खान को उन के द्वारा निश्चित किये गये लदान कार्यक्रम या उनके द्वारा भेजे गये इन्डेन्टों के अतिरिक्त अधिक माल डिब्बों के प्राप्त होने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता है; परन्तु यह सम्भव है कि खानों को, विशेषकर जो निम्न श्रेणी के कोयले का उत्पादन करती हैं, उनके अपने इन्डेन्टों के अनुसार पूर्ण माल डिब्बे प्राप्त नहीं होते हैं । लदान करने वाली रेलों तथा कोयला नियंत्रक द्वारा स्थिति का लगातार निरीक्षण किया जाता है और उपभोक्ताओं तथा कोयले के उत्पादकों के हितों को ध्यान में रखते हुए प्राप्त वैगनों को लाभदायक तरीके से इस्तेमाल करने का प्रयत्न किया जाता है । सरकार यह नहीं समझती है कि इस स्थिति पर कोई खास छान-बीन की जाये ।

Centres of Advanced Study

*151. { **Shri Kodiyan:**
Shri Warior:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the University Grants Commission has decided to set up centres of advanced study in selected subjects in Universities in various parts of the country;

(b) if so, the main details of the scheme; and

(c) the number of centres proposed to be set up?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Chairman of the Commission has set up an Expert Committee to work out the details of the scheme.

Diploma in Rural Services

*152. **Shri B. C. Mullick:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2364 on the 25th August, 1961 and state:

(a) whether the remaining universities and the three State Governments have since accorded recognition to the diploma in rural services as equivalent to B.A. degree for purposes of employment and admission to post-graduate classes; and

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (b). Since the reply to Unstarred Question No. 2364 dated 25th August, 1961, the Universities of Annamalai, Baroda, Karnatak and Nagpur have recognised the Diploma. The State Governments of Jammu & Kashmir and Orissa have also accorded recognition to the diploma. Gujarat has not so far accorded recognition. The matter is being pursued with this State Government.

Indian Teachers in Malaya

*153. **Shri Punnoose:**
Shri P. G. Deb:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 22 Indian teachers now in Malaya, recruited by Malayan educational authorities with the direct help of the Ministry of Education of the Government of India are confronted with the possibility of losing their jobs and a return journey home without a penny by way of retrenchment benefits;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action, if any, taken in the matter by the Government of India?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (b). The Government of the Federation of Malaya have served notice of termination of contracts of services on 22 Indian teachers recruited from India in 1953 and 1954. Under the terms of the contracts signed by these officers, the Government of Malaya will provide free passages to India to the officers and their families. The contracts do not, however, provide for the grant of any terminal leave with pay or for gratuity.

(c) The teachers have requested the Federal Government of Malaya for the grant of some gratuity to them in view of their faithful service for approximately eight years, though it is not provided in the contracts. The Government of India have also taken up this question with the Federal Government of Malaya.

Drilling in Badaun District in Uttar Pradesh

*154. **Shri Raghubir Sahai:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) since how long drilling operations have been going on in Badaun District in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) how many wells have been bored so far and to what depth;

(c) whether any well has been given up;

(d) on how many wells work is still going on; and

(e) what are the prospects for finding oil?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) The first structural hole was started on 26.8.1960.

(b) Two structural wells have been drilled. No. 1 to 1247 metres and No. 2 to 1065 metres.

(c) and (d). Both the wells were drilled purely to obtain sub-surface geological information and these wells have been completed. Preparations are in hand to drill a deep well to 3000 metres depth and another structural hole down to a depth of 1200 metres.

(e) It is too early to assess prospects as data available is not adequate to assess the hydrocarbon possibilities.

Oil in Sertha (Gujarat)

*155. **Shri K. U. Parmar:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of wells drilled so far round about Sertha in Gujarat;

(b) the number of wells, where oil has been found;

(c) estimated quantity and quality of the oil;

(d) whether the Union Government have advised the State Government not to construct permanent structure at the proposed capital; and

(e) if so, details thereof?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) One well was completed in June, 1961 and the second well is being drilled.

(b) One.

(c) The detailed analysis is not yet available. But generally the oil is comparable to that found at Ankleshwar. As only one well has been completed on this structure so far, no reliable estimates can be made at present of the reserves there.

(d) No Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Investment of Funds of Public Sector Undertakings

*156. **Shri Moraka:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3719 on the 7th September, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government have now considered the question where to invest the funds of the public sector undertakings; and

(b) if so, what is the nature of the decision arrived at?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) and (b). The matter is still under consideration.

Education of Indian Students in U.S.S.R.

*157. **Shri A. K. Gopalan:** Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state the measures the Government of India intend to take to explore the possibilities of education of Indian students in the U.S.S.R.?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): Six schemes are already in operation for the study/training| research of Indian nationals in the U.S.S.R.

Manufacture of Trucks and Tractors

*158. **Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi:**
Shri Surendranath Diwivedy:
Shri P. G. Deb:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Defence Ministry have decided to start a truck and tractor manufacturing factory at Hirakud in Orissa;

(b) if so, what are the details of such a proposal;

(c) when this factory is proposed to be established;

(d) whether the plans and estimates have been worked out; and

(e) if so, what is the estimate?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (e). Do not arise.

Separation of Judiciary from Executive

*159. **Shri H. N. Mukherjee:**
Shri Kalika Singh:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the press-report appearing in the 'Statesman' dated the 25th October, 1961 of a statement by Mr. Justice A. N. Mulla of the Allahabad High Court that the Judiciary might not discharge its duties satisfactorily unless "persistent and surreptitious" attempts by the Executive to encroach upon its rights and privileges were checked; and

(b) whether he contemplates early and effective measures for the separation of the Judiciary and the Executive as envisaged in the Constitution?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Yes. But no concrete instances have been adduced.

(b) The matter is primarily for the State Governments to consider.

Election Symbols

***160. Shri B. C. Kamble:** Will the Minister of **Law** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there need not be any independent programme or policy for a political party being recognised by the Election Commission for the purpose of reserving an election symbol to the party; and

(b) whether there are any common grounds or common basis (and if so, what) on the basis of which one and the same election symbol is reserved for various candidates of a recognised political party, if according to the answer the reservation of election symbol to the candidates of a political party has no connection with programme or policy of that party?

The Deputy Minister of Law (Shri Hajarnavis): (a) and (b). In recognising a political party for the purpose of allotting a common reserved symbol to its candidates, the Election Commission is concerned not with the nature of its programme or policy but only with the fact of its existence as a separate party and the quantum of electoral support it has or is likely to have. Candidates sponsored by the same recognised political party are *ipso facto* allotted the same symbol.

Defalcation in the Office of the Indian Bureau of Mines at Nagpur

***161. Shri Tangamani:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 589 in Rajya Sabha on the 6th September, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government have examined and considered the remarks of the Judicial Magistrate that the superior officers were responsible in connection with defalcation in the Office of Indian Bureau of Mines at Nagpur;

(b) if so, whether any departmental enquiry has been instituted to fix the responsibility on the officers concerned;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) decision taken in the matter?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). An enquiry had already been insituted earlier and explanation of 3 officers has been obtained.

(d) The matter is under consideration.

Shortage of Explosives in Collieries

***162. Shri Anirudh Sinha:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that the collieries in Bihar and Bengal and Mica mines in Bihar are faced with a serious situation due to the shortage of explosives;

(b) whether it is a fact that some owners of mica mines in the Hazaribagh district of Bihar have already closed their mines due to shortage of explosives;

(c) whether it is also a fact that shortage of explosives is felt due to the hesitation of the Central Government to allow sufficient foreign exchange for importing the same by the firms dealing in the commodities; and

(d) if so, what steps are being taken to improve the situation?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Some of the coal mines in Bihar and Bengal and mica mines in Bihar have complained that mining has been adversely affected by shortage of explosives.

(b) No closure of mica mines in Hazaribagh district due to shortage of explosives has been reported.

(c) and (d). The current foreign exchange shortage is the main reason in not being able to meet the increased requirements of explosives. All possible action is being taken to meet the shortage of explosives by stepping up the indigenous production and by importing the requisite quantities by releasing the necessary foreign exchange and also by obtaining the supplies from rupee areas and by resorting to Development Loan Fund loan etc.

Common Admission Test for Indian Institutes of Technology

***163. Sardar Iqbal Singh:** Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to introduce one common admission test or examination for the four Indian Institutes of Technology of All-India character;

(b) if so, whether this has been introduced from the present session; and

(c) who conducts this examination?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) The examination will be conducted in rotation by the four Institutes. The Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur, conducted the examination this year; next year, it will be done by the Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay.

Expansion of Steel Plants

***164.** **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Barman:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri R. C. Majhi:
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:
Pandit D. N. Tiwari:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 239 on the 9th August, 1961 and state:

(a) whether the schemes for expansion of Steel Plants at Rourkela, Bhilai and Durgapur have been finalised; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). All three expansion schemes are now very near finalisation. The detailed project reports on Bhilai, Rourkela and Durgapur have been received by Hindustan Steel Limited. In case of Bhilai and Rourkela, they have already been examined by a Technical Committee appointed by Hindustan Steel Limited and are at present being examined by Government. The report on Durgapur is still being scrutinised by the Hindustan Steel Limited.

Remission of Communists' Prison Terms

***165.** **Shri P. G. Deb:**
Shri Arjun Singh Bhadauria:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a deputation met the Prime Minister recently for the remission of Communists' prison terms; and

(b) if so, the action taken in the matter?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) Yes.

(b) The deputation presented a memorandum requesting for the premature release of communist prisoners. A list of the prisoners was also attached to it. The offences committed by them were against the laws pertaining to matters within the executive power of the State Governments. As the subject matter primarily concerns the State Governments, copies of the memorandum have been forwarded to the Governments of the States in which the prisoners were convicted.

Damle Committee on Oil Prices

*166.
Shri Goray:
Shri P. G. Deb:
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:
Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shrimati Mafida Ahmed:
Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:
Shri Kodiyan:
Shri Warior:
Shri Agadi:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri N. R. Muniswamy:
Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:
Shri Sugandhi:
Shri Morarka:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the recommendations of Damle Committee on Oil Prices;

(b) if so, the action taken in the matter; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that the oil companies have made allegations against Government of arriving at unilateral decisions without even giving sufficient time to these companies to study the report and in case they have, how far these allegations approximate facts?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) to (c). The Report of the Oil Price Enquiry Committee was submitted to Government on 19-7-61. After consideration of the Report, Government decided to accept the recommendations contained in the Report with effect from 1-10-61, subject to the position being reviewed after a year or two. Copies of the Report were made available to the oil companies on 27-9-61, followed by a formal letter on 29-9-61, intimating Government's decision and they were asked to implement the recommendations contained therein.

2. The basis of arriving at such decision was explained in detail in the statement placed on the Table of the House on 20-11-61. The Companies did complain of Government arriving at unilateral decision but this had to be done because:

(i) the oil companies were given ample opportunity to explain their point of view and provide data available with them to the Oil Price Enquiry Committee;

(ii) such procedure is normally followed by Government regarding implementation of recommendations of price fixation bodies, such as the Tariff Commission;

(iii) our past experience had shown that negotiations with the oil companies' tend to be long drawn out;

(iv) Government did not consider it impracticable for the panies to implement the recommendations of the Committee.

Death of a Research Assistant in Delhi University

***168. Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a research assistant at Delhi University was found dead in the laboratory of the Zoology Department on the 4th September, 1961; and

(b) if so, the result of the enquiries made thereon?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The police report is still awaited by the Delhi University.

International Development Association Loan for India

***169.** **Shri Arjun Singh Bhadauria:**
Shri P. G. Deb:
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
Shri M. B. Thakore:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a delegation has been sent to Washington to have talks with the International Development Association for a loan; and

(b) if so, the progress made in the talks?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Delegation that had gone to Washington has since completed negotiations for three loans from the International Development Association for financing Salandi Irrigation Project in Orissa, Shetrunji Irrigation Project in Gujarat and Punjab Government's Drainage-*cum*-Flood-Control Project. Credit agreements totalling \$22·5 million for these projects have been signed on 21st November, 1961. Copies of the agreements will be placed in the Parliament Library as soon as they become available.

फौजदारी कानून के अन्तर्गत अधिसूचित क्षेत्र

***१७०.** **श्री भक्त दर्शन :**
श्री हेम राज :

क्या **गृह-कार्य** मंत्री १४ अगस्त, १९६१ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ४७२ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) फौजदारी कानून (संशोधन) अधिनियम, १९६१ की धारा ३ के अनुसार उत्तरी सीमान्त में अधिसूचित क्षेत्र (नोटीफ़ाइड एरियाज़) घोषित करने का जो प्रश्न विचाराधीन था उसके बारे में क्या इस बीच निर्णय कर लिया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उन अधिसूचित क्षेत्रों की सीमा आदि पर प्रकाश डालने वाला विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जायेगा;

(ग) उस निर्णय को कार्यान्वित करने के लिये कौन सी विशेष कार्यवाही की जा रही है; और

(घ) यदि उपरिलिखित भाग (क) का उत्तर नकारात्मक है तो कब तक अन्तिम निर्णय हो जाने की आशा की जाती है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री) : (क) से (घ) तक इस विषय पर राज्य सरकारों से राय ली जा रही है और शीघ्र ही निर्णय करने की कोशिश की जायगी ।

Recognition of Unions

***171. Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1989 on the 22nd August, 1961 and state:

(a) whether recognition of those unions which lost recognition after July, 1960 strike has since been restored; and

(b) if so, the list of such unions?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) Instructions have been issued for restoration of recognition of 32 Unions concerned on the terms and conditions applicable to them at the time of withdrawal of their recognition. In the case of all these unions except one, recognition has been restored. In the case of the union referred to above, the matter is under consideration of the local authorities.

(b) A list of 31 trade Unions is laid on the table of the House. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 17].

Charges of Corruption Against Officers

172. **Shri Tangamani:**
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether some senior Central Government officials have been placed on suspension during 1961 on the charge of corruption;

(b) if so, the number of such officers;

(c) the departments in which they were and are working, with their designations; and

(d) whether the Special Police Establishment has investigated into the various charges levelled against these officers?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and as soon as it is complete a statement will be laid on the Table of the House.

Setting up of Fourth Steel Plant

*173. **Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:
Shri Sarju Pandey:
Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Radha Raman:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Pandit D. N. Tiwari:
Shri Kodiyan:
Shri N. R. Muniswamy:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 254 on the 9th August, 1961 and state:

(a) whether any concrete offer has since been received from the U.S.A. in connection with the setting up of the fourth steel plant at Bokaro;

(b) if so, the details of the offer;

(c) the Government of India's reaction thereto; and

(d) the work so far carried out at the site for the setting up of the fourth steel plant?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

(d) The progress of work carried out since the time the House was informed of the position in answer to Starred Question No. 479 answered on the 14th August, 1961 is as under:

Land acquisition is in progress. Contour lines for an area of 72 acres have been drawn. The contract for the construction of 58 temporary quarters, one for dining hall and one office has been finalised. Tenders for the construction of four roomed guest house are under scrutiny. Contract for the construction of Aerodrome has been awarded.

Estimates for enabling works, construction equipment, workshop machinery, water supply (preliminary estimates) 1000 permanent houses, primary school and shopping centre have been prepared. Tenders for external sanitation and water supply have been issued.

World Bank's Aid for Third Five Year Plan

*174. **Sardar Iqbal Singh:**
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to refer to the reply given to

Starred Question No. 229 on the 9th August, 1961 regarding World Bank's Aid for Third Five Year Plan and state:

(a) whether any progress has since been made in connection with the talks with the World Bank regarding the remaining projects; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The two agreements referred to in the reply to the earlier question were signed on August 9 and August 17, 1961, under which loans of $35 million and $21 million, respectively, are available for development of coal industry in the private sector and the Calcutta Port. Copies of these agreements have since been placed in the Parliament Library. In addition to these two agreements, an agreement for a loan of $50 million for Indian Railways was also signed on October 13, 1961. Copies of this agreement will be placed in the Parliament Library as soon as they become available. Of the remaining projects which are still under consideration, negotiations have started recently in Washington for a loan for power development in the D.V.C. area.

केन्द्रीय कानूनों का हिन्दी अनुवाद

*१७५. { **श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :**
श्री भक्त दर्शन :
श्री बलराज मधोक :

क्या **विधि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय कानूनों का हिन्दी अनुवाद करने के लिए जो आयोग नियुक्त किया गया था उसने अपना कार्य आरम्भ कर दिया है;

(ख) आयोग ने अपना कार्य करने के लिए जो पद्धति अपनाई है उसकी क्या रूपरेखा है; और

(ग) केन्द्र में जो नये कानून अब बनेंगे क्या इस आयोग को यह भी काम सौंपा जायेगा कि उनका अनुवाद भी साथ-साथ होता रहे ?

विधि उपमंत्री (श्री हजरनवीस) : (क) आयोग ने केन्द्रीय अधिनियमों के हिन्दी अनुवाद का वास्तविक कार्य अभी आरम्भ नहीं किया है ।

(ख) आवश्यक संगठन बनाने का काम पूरा किया जा रहा है । यह काम इस प्रकार का नहीं है कि यह किसी कठोर तंत्र में जकड़ा जा सके ।

(ग) सम्भवतः प्रश्न के इस भाग का आशय संसद् में पेश किये जाने वाले विधेयकों से है । यदि ऐसी बात है तो आयोग से उचित समय पर यह अनुरोध किया जायेगा कि वह भावी केन्द्रीय विधेयक और साथ साथ ही उनके हिन्दी अनुवाद किये जाने की व्यवस्था के सम्बन्ध में सरकार को परामर्श दे ।

Rourkela Steel Plant

***176. Shri M. B. Thakore:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that production of iron and steel at Rourkela Steel Plant has fallen considerably;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether it is a fact that it was due to the non-availability of ladles used for taking out molten matter from the two blast furnaces and that was also because of shortage of wagons?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). There has not been any considerable fall in production of iron and steel at Rourkela as will be evident from the following figures:

Month		Pig iron Tonnes	Steel Tonnes
July, 1961	.	26,280	20,121
August, 1961	.	32,465	24,863
September, 1961	.	31,941	22,400
October, 1961	.	41,904	33,912

(c) Trere was slight shortfall in production during July and September due to—

(i) low offtake of pig iron and steel owing to breakdown of blooming and slabbing mill motor;

(ii) stoppage of Blast Furnace No. 1 for tap hole repairs; and

(iii) dislocation in slag dumping yard due to heavy rains.

Cheap Text-books on Technical Subjects

*177. **Shri Hem Barua:**
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri Chuni Lal:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 232 on the 9th August, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government have since finalised the details of the scheme of production and distribution of cheaper editions of text-books dealing with technical subjects; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Education (Shri K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (b). In principle the Scheme has been finalised, but the details are still being worked out. On the basis of certain broad, guiding principles, the publication of titles has begun. One book "College Chemistry" by Linus Pauling is on sale at Rs. 12.50 as against the original price of $6:75 i.e. Rs. 30.00.

A Joint Indo-American Board has been constituted and has met once on 4th November, 1961. It will meet at regular intervals and will go into the problems connected with the working of the Scheme, particularly with a view to safeguarding the interests of Indian authors and publishers.

Oil Drilling in Private and Public Sectors

***178. Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a comparative study has been made as to the efficiency and economy of the oil drilling operations in the public and the private sectors;

(b) if so, whether it has been found that the private sector is more efficient and economic;

(c) if so, to what extent; and

(d) what measures have been or are proposed to be taken to make public sector drilling operations more competitive?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) This study has recently been initiated by Oil and Natural Gas Commission.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Committee of the Zonal Councils on Linguistic Minorities

***179. Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Committee of the Zonal Councils for the safeguarding of linguistic minorities has been set up as per the recommendations of the Chief Ministers' Conference held in August, 1961;

(b) if so, when it will meet;

(c) whether the Eastern Zonal Council has discussed the decisions taken at the Chief Ministers' Conference and worked out its concrete application in their area: and

(d) if not, why not?

The Minister of Home Affairs *(Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) and* (b). The Committee of the Vice-Chairmen of the Zonal Councils held its first meeting on 16th November, 1961.

(c) and (d). There has been no meeting of the Eastern Zonal Council after the Conference of the Chief Ministers. The Committee of the Vice-Chairmen of the Zonal Councils for National integration has, however, decided at its recent meeting that each Zonal Council should have a standing committee consisting of Chief Ministers, with the Vice-Chairman of the Zonal Council as its convener, for the implementation of the various measures decided upon at the Chief Ministers' Conference, including those for safeguarding the interests of linguistic minorities.

Petrol Sale Depots

***180. Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:**
Pandit D. N. Tiwari:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Oil Company is setting up sale depots in the urban and rural areas of Punjab, Delhi, Rajasthan and Western U.P.; and

(b) if so, the nature of the scheme and the price of the petrol at which it will be sold in the market?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As at present, the Company has decided to set up depots at places like Pathankot, Ambala, Ferozepur, Jullundur, Hissar, Amritsar and Ludhiana in Punjab; at Shakurbasti in Delhi; at Jaipur, Jodhpur, Kotah, Ajmer and Bikaner in Rajasthan; and at Moghalsarai, Agra, Gorakhpur, Basti, Lucknow, Allahabad, Varnasi Kanpur-Bareilly, Moradabad, Saharanpur and Meerut in Uttar Pradesh. As sales develop similar stocking depots would be constructed at other places.

There is no special scheme designed by the Indian Oil Company but they propose to reach all important markets and secure a share thereof.

Sale of petrol by the Indian Oil Company when available from the public sector refineries will be at the same prices as applicable to supplies by other parties.

Coal Mines in Madhya Pradesh

***181. Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Madhya Pradesh have expressed a desire to take over some Coal Mines from National Coal Development Corporation because the coal supplies to Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board are considered unrealistically costly by the Madhya Pradesh Government; and

(b) if so, at what stage the matter stands at present?

The Minister for Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). The Central Government is not aware of any proposal from the Government of Madhya Pradesh to take over any coal mines from the National Coal Development Corporation.

The Central Government, however, has received a recommendation from the Madhya Pradesh Government for the grant of mining lease for coal over 7293 acres of Amla Range in Government Reserve Forest, Tehsil and District Betul to the Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board. The matter is under consideration.

तरल सोना

***१८२. श्री सरजू पाण्डेय :** क्या इस्पात, खान और ईंधन मंत्री ९ अगस्त, १९६१ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १९० के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि देश में तरल सोने की खोज करने की दिशा में तेल और प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग की विचाराधीन प्रस्थापना के सम्बन्ध में इस बीच क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

खान और तेल मंत्री (श्री के० दे० मालवीय) : विषय अभी तेल और प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग के विचाराधीन है ।

सिक्किम में जस्त और तांबा

***१८३. श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी** : क्या **इस्पात, खान और ईंधन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि सिक्किम दरबार द्वारा फरवरी, १९६० में जिस सिक्किम खान निगम की स्थापना की गई थी उसके प्रोग्राम के अनुसार भूटान में अब तक कितना तांबा और जस्ता निकाला गया है ?

खान और तेल मंत्री (श्री के० दे० मालवीय) : सिक्किम खान निगम ने भौटांग खानों से अभी कच्चे तांबा, सिक्का और जस्ता के उत्पादन को शुरू नहीं किया है । १९६२ के पहले ६ महीनों के दौरान में धातु के उत्पादन के शुरू होने की आशा है ।

Disturbances in Aligarh Muslim University

***184.**
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri M. B. Thakore:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Muhammed Elias:
Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:
Shri P. G. Deb:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shrimati Mafida Ahmed:
Shri Supakar:
Shri N. R. Muniswamy:
Shri Balmiki:
Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:
Shri Arjun Singh Bhadauria:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Ram Shankar Lal:
Shri Kunhan:
Shri Pahadia:
Shri Hem Raj:
Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:
Shri Balraj Madhok:
Shri Kodiyan:
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Agadi:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri N. M. Deb:

Will the Minister of **Education** be *pleased to state:*

(a) whether it is a fact that he along with Shri B. N. Datar, the Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs visited the riot-affected areas of the Aligarh Muslim University in which 10 persons were killed and about 50 were injured in recent communal clashes;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government of India in the matter?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes Sir; but so far as the University is concerned, only eight students received injuries and no one was killed.

(b) The Education Minister along with the Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri B. N. Datar) and the Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan) visited Aligarh on the morning of the 5th October, 1961 and returned the same evening after studying the situation and making necessary enquiries. In the course of their stay, they visited the University, the Government Hospital and the area affected by the disturbances, and had talks with the local authorities, the Deputy Inspector General of Police, Agra Division, the University authorities and prominent citizens of Aligarh.

(c) The U.P. Government have already taken necessary action. An enquiry is also being made by them. The Vice-Chancellor of the Aligarh University has also appointed a Committee to enquire into the incident which took place in the University in connection with the Union elections. On receipt of a copy of the report of this Committee with the comments of the Executive Council thereon, Government of India will consider whether it is necessary to do anything further in the matter.

Geological Survey of Chanda District

*185. **Shri Kodiyan:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Pangarkar:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a geological survey of the Wairagad area, near Armori in Garchisoli Tahsil of Chanda District of Maharashtra state has been made recently;

(b) if so, whether indications of diamond, high class iron and copper deposits had been found in the preliminary survey; and

(c) what further action has been taken to determine the exact nature and extent of the deposits?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The survey carried out by the Geological Survey of India during 1960-61 did not indicate the presence of any diamondiferous rocks. No high class iron and copper deposits were found.

(c) Does not arise.

Third Plan Projects with Soviet Assistance

*186. **Shri A. K. Gopalan:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) what are the projects for which the Soviet assistance has been promised during the Third Five Year Plan;

(b) what is the cost of each project and the amount of Soviet assistance; and

(c) whether any decision has been taken on their locations?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Sri B. R. Bhagat): (a), (b) and (c). The requisite information is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix I, anneure No. 18.]

Mid-day Meals for School Children

*187. **Shri H. N. Mukerjee:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Central Scheme or Centrally sponsored Scheme for providing mid-day meals to school children is being considered; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) No, Sir.

(b) It is one of the schemes, which according to the principles laid down in the Third Five Year Plan, falls within the State sector of the Plan.

Office of Coal Board, Calcutta

*188. **Shri Indrajit Gupta:**
Shri N. M. Deb:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been decided to shift the office of the Coal Board from Calcutta;

(b) if so, the considerations on which the decision has been taken;

(c) whether all interests concerned have been consulted prior to the decision;

(d) if so, the nature of their reactions; and

(e) the number of staff likely to be affected by the transfer?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) There is a proposal to this effect, but no decision in the matter has been taken.

(b) to (e). Do not arise.

Mysore Iron and Steel Works

*189. **Shri Agadi:**
Shri Wodeyar:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 204 on the 9th August, 1961 and state:

(a) whether the required information on the Capital Structure of the Mysore Iron and Steel Works, Bhadravati, Mysore State, has been received;

(b) whether any decision has been taken for financial assistance;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether there is any proposal for expanding the present capacity of the factory; and

(e) if so, the broad features of the same?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

(d) and (e). The expansion of the Mysore Iron and Steel Works raising their capacity from 30,000 tons of steel ingots to 100,000 tons per annum, which was originally included in the Second Five Year Plan will now be executed during the Third Five Year Plan. The new items included in this expansion are the L.D. Plant and Electric Furnace for steel making, a Billet & Light Structural Mill and ancilliary schemes for expansion of yard, foundry, etc. In addition, the Works will be completing, during the Third Plan period, the installation of the Sintering Plant and the Ferro-Silicon Plant which were undertaken during the Second Five Year Plan period.

A proposal for the setting up of a Tood and Alloy Steel Plant with a capacity of 15,000 tons per annum is also under the consideration of Government.

Khetri Copper Project

*190. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri R. C. Majhi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 629 on the 18th August, 1961 and state the progress made in starting the Khetri Copper Project?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 19].

Coal Targets

*191. **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:**
Shri P. G. Deb:
Shri Arjun Singh Bhadauria:
Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Coal Council at their recent meeting has reviewed the target of production of 97 million tons of coal in the Third Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details of the same;

(c) whether suggestions have been received to set coal production target annually for the Third Five Year Plan instead of the whole plan period; and

(d) the decision taken by Government in the matter?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) Yes.

(b) A statement, showing the detailed fieldwise breakdown of the target, is laid on the table of the House. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 20.]

(c) No specific suggestion in this regard has been received, but in order to facilitate control over the actual implementation of the Plan, annual plans are drawn up.

(d) Does not arise.

Report of the Committee on Moral and Religious Education

*192. **Shri P. G. Deb:**
Shri Arjun Singh Bhadauria:
Shri Bhakt Darshan:
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri N. M. Deb:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee on Moral and Religious Education has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the details of the same;

(c) what action has been taken by Government thereon; and

(d) how much material on moral and religious education has been prepared so far?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the table of the House. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-3322/61].

Petroleum Storage Depots

*193. **Shri Arjun Singh Bhadauria:**
Shri P. G. Deb:
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:
Shri Hem Barua:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Oil Company has decided to open petroleum storage depots all over India;

(b) if so, how many have been opened so far and where; and

(c) the basic facts that are taken into consideration in deciding the location of the Petroleum storage depots?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) So far the Company have put into commission 5 depots at Ahmedabad, Baroda, Indore, Ratlam and Nagpur.

(c) The location of the depots is decided mainly on economic and technical considerations, i.e. the sale potential in a particular area and feasibility of continuous supply. As railway tank wagons are the principal mode of supply of petroleum products, these depots have almost invariably to be located at Railway Stations, which are Centres of large consumption areas.

Democratic set up in Himachal Pradesh

*194. **Shri Indrajit Gupta:**
Shri P. G. Deb:
Shri Arjun Singh Bhadauria:
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
Shri Hem Raj:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Territorial Council of Himachal Pradesh have passed a resolution about democratic set up in their territory; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) Yes.

(b) As stated before in the Lok Sabha I hope to be able to make a statement on the subject of the set up of the Union Territories during the current session of Parliament.

Suicides at Qutab Minar, Delhi

*195. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Sadhan Gupta:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri N. M. Deb:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of suicides during 1961 so far by jumping from Qutab Minar, Delhi;

(b) the figure thereof during the last year; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to check such incidents?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b).

1960	1961 (upto 31-10-61)
6	1

(c) As a precautionary measure, no visitor is allowed to go up the Qutab Minar unless he is accompanied by at least two persons. A Watchman and two Police Constables are posted at the entrance to ensure that this rule is observed. The entrance is closed to all visitors between sun-set and sun-rise. In addition, railings have been provided around the first and top balconies, while the entrance gates to the 2nd, 3rd and 4th balconies have been closed permanently.

पर्वतारोहण

***१९६. श्री भक्त दर्शन** : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री २२ अगस्त, १९६१ के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १९९४ के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पर्वतारोहण को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिये जो योजना अखिल भारतीय खेल कूद परिषद् के विचाराधीन थी, उसके बारे में क्या निश्चय किया गया है ; और

(ख) उस निश्चय को कार्यान्वित करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली): (क) और (ख). अखिल भारतीय खेल परिषद् ने पर्वतारोहण को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिये निम्नलिखित कार्यों का अनुमोदन किया है :--(क) हिमालय पर्वतारोहण संस्थान, दारजिलिंग, का विकास, (ख) विश्वविद्यालयों में पर्वतारोहण क्लबों की स्थापना और उनको वित्तीय सहायता देना, तथा (ग) एक अखिल भारतीय स्कीइंग क्लब की स्थापना । इस काम के लिये निम्नलिखित अनुदान स्वीकृत किये गये हैं :—

(१) हिमालय पर्वतारोहण संस्थान, दारजिलिंग को साज सामान खरीदने के लिये २०,००० रुपये ।

(२) जबलपुर विश्वविद्यालय को विश्वविद्यालय पर्वतारोहण क्लब द्वारा शिला चढ़ाई प्रशिक्षण शिविर का आयोजन करने के लिये ३,५०६ रुपये ।

एक अखिल भारतीय स्कीइंग क्लब की स्थापना करने का प्रश्न अभी अखिल भारतीय खेल परिषद् के विचाराधीन है ।

Paid Holidays on Polling Days

***197. Shri S. M. Banerjee**: Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the mill-owners of Kanpur have not agreed to declare the General Election polling day as paid holidays;

(b) whether this decision is likely to put the industrial workers to great difficulty;

(c) whether they adopted the same attitude during 1957 general elections;

(d) whether a good percentage could not vote because of less time given to them; and

(e) if so, the steps taken by Government?

The Deputy Minister of Law (Shri Hajarnavis): (a) No information is available.

(b) to (e). The question of declaring the polling day as a paid holiday in commercial and industrial concerns was examined by the Election Commission both at the time of the first as well as the second general elections, and it was not found practicable to compel them to do so. All that the Election Commission could do was to persuade the authorities of these concerns to allow their workers to have some time off during polling hours to enable them to cast their votes. No record is available with the District Election Officer, Kanpur about the grant of holiday to workers of industrial establishments on the polling day, but local enquiry reveals that no such holiday was declared on the polling day in 1957. To the extent possible, the poll in the industrial areas is held on Sundays to avoid any difficulty to the workers in the commercial and industrial concerns.

Ankleshwar Oil Field

*198. **Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:**
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Mahanty:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that oil production programme at the Ankleshwar oil field ran into difficulties in September, 1961 and was suspended for some time;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the total loss incurred in terms of quantity and value due to this suspension; and

(d) the steps taken in connection therewith?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) No Sir.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

इंडिया आफिस लाइब्रेरी

*१९९. **श्री सरजू पाण्डेय :**
श्रीमती इला पालचौधरी :
श्री हेम बरुआ :
श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल :
श्री अगाड़ी :
श्री वोडेयार :
सरदार इकबाल सिह :

क्या **वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान और सांस्कृतिक कार्य** मंत्री ९ अगस्त, १९६१ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १६४ के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत सरकार और इंग्लैंड सरकार के बीच इंडिया आफिस लाइब्रेरी के संबंध में वार्ता अब पूरी हो चुकी है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान और सांस्कृतिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री हुमायून् कबिर) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) सरकारों के समझौते को ध्यान में रख कर यह अभी नहीं बताया जा सकता ।

Decentralisation in N.C.D.C.

*200. **Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether decentralisation in the National Coal Development Corporation organisation and creation of posts of Director of Production and Director of Planning has brought out any results in the increased production of coal; and

(b) if so, the nature of increase already made and envisaged in future?

The Minister for Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). Decentralisation was undertaken to meet the problem of expansion of the National Coal Development Corporation Ltd.'s organisation consequent on the increase of the production target from 13:5 million tons in the Second Plan to 32 million tons a year during the Third Plan. Since execution of the Third Plan has just started, it is not possible to assess, at this stage, the effect of this in terms of additional coal production. The expectation, however, is that the measure will yield results.

Representation on World Bank

***202. Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) what steps were taken to get more representation for the under-developed countries in the policy making and policy assessment levels of World Bank; and

(b) whether the Minister's suggestion to send for short periods people on deputation from these countries was accepted?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) Presumably the hon'ble member is referring to the suggestion made by the Finance Minister in his speech at the Annual Meetings of the World Bank at Vienna on September 19, 1961. The Finance Minister had emphasised that there was need for strengthening the representation of the less developed countries at the higher staff levels in the Bank. He suggested that the less developed countries should make every effort to depute some of their experts to the World Bank at least for short periods, if they could not be spared for longer terms.

(b) According to the Bank's procedure, the statement made by the Finance Minister, in his capacity as India's Governor on the Bank, has been placed on the record of the Bank's Annual Meeting for 1961. The Bank will no doubt consider the suggestion made by the Finance Minister along with other suggestions made at the annual meeting.

इलक्ट्रानिक इक्विपमेंट पर आयात शुल्क

२०३. श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : क्या **प्रतिरक्षा** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इलक्ट्रानिक इक्विपमेंट देश में तैयार नहीं होते हैं, उन पर क्या हैवी इम्पोर्ट ड्यूटी लगाई जाती है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सही है कि इस बारे में सरकार जांच कर रही है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो जांच का क्या परिणाम रहा ?

प्रतिरक्षा उपमंत्री (श्री रघुरामैया) : (क) ब्राडकास्टिंग और टेस्टइक्विपमेंट को छोड़ कर, इलक्ट्रानिक इक्विपमेंट पर केवल तीन प्रतिशत आयात कर लगाया जाता है। तदपि कुछ इलक्ट्रानिक उपांगों और खाम पदार्थों पर बहुत भारी कर लगाये जाते हैं।

(ख) सरकार इस बात की जांच कर रही है, कि उपांगों और खाम पदार्थों पर भारी करों के कारण, भारतीय उद्योग पर आई कठिनाइयों को कितना कम किया जा सकता है।

(ग) मामला अभी विचाराधीन है।

High Power Commission on the alleged discrimination against Sikhs

***204. Shri M. B. Thakore:**
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri P. G. Deb:
Shri Hem Raj:
Shri Supakar:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Nagi Reddy:
Shri Kalika Singh:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of India have appointed a High Power Commission to enquire into the alleged discrimination against Sikhs; and

(b) if so, the composition, scope and function of the Commission?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Lal Bahadur Shatri): (a) and (b). A copy of the Resolution issued by the Government of India appointing the Commission is laid on the table of the House. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 21].

Peoples Friendship University, Moscow

***205. Shri Hem Barua:** Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the People's Friendship University in Moscow propose to increase the number of seats allotted to Indian students in general; and

(b) if so, whether any agreement of this sort is arrived at and what is the standard of education in the University and how does it compare with the Indian standard?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) and (b). The People's Friendship University has offered 30 to 40 seats for Indian students for 1962-63 as they did last year. The People's Friendship University is a new University and it is not possible at this stage to express any opinion on the standard of education in the University. Generally, the standard of education in the U.S.S.R. compares favourably with that in the Indian Universities.

U. K. Cooperation for development of Supersonics

*206. **Shri Kodiyan:**
Shri Warior:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:
Shri N. R. Muniswamy:
Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been a lack of suitable response from U. K. manufacturers in the programme of development of HF 24 supersonic aircraft to attain 'mach 2' (double the speed of sound) because NATO did not want it;

(b) whether it is also a fact that in response to India's request for the continuance of the research work, the manufacturers have offered to do so if this country was prepared to bear the entire cost, without any guarantees of performance;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Soviet twin engines which might perhaps be found suitable for HF 24 are being tried for this purpose; and

(d) if so, the decision taken in this regard?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) and (b). Government of India had entered into a licence agreement with Bristols of U.K. in September, 1956 for the manufacture of Orpheus engines with its future developments. Bristols were developing at that time B.Or. 12 Engine under a separate programme financed by other countries. This engine was found suitable for HF-24 Mark II Supersonic Aircraft and the initial design concept of HF-24 was built round the B.Or. 12 Engine. Towards the end of 1958-59 Government of India were advised by Bristols that owing to changed requirements, B.Or. 12 would not be required by other countries and that the financial assistance which Bristols were receiving for the development of this engine would no longer be available. Bristols also informed us that if we were interested in the further development of B.Or. 12 Engine we should be prepared to pay all the further costs of development. Negotiations have been going on with Bristols on the question of the further development of this engine and the cost to be incurred by the Indian Government which are still continuing.

(c) Ever since it became known that Bristols have suspended further developmental work on B.Or. 12 Government of India were in search of an alternative engine which may be suitable for HF-24 Mark II version. From particulars received it was found that U.S.S.R. had an engine which was fully developed and in use and which might be suitable for HF-24 Mark II. The Soviets have agreed to give us the full manufacturing rights for this engine if we so desired. We have purchased 6 such engines for trial purposes.

(d) No decision has been taken so far about the final selection of the engine for HF-24 Mark II. This will depend on the trials which will be carried out on the Russian engines.

Petroleum Information Bureau

***267. { Sardar Iqbal Singh:**
Shri M. B. Thakore:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 208 on the 9th August, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the urgent need to educate public opinion in regard to the petroleum policy of the Government; and

(b) if so, what further steps have been taken to accelerate the progress in building up the organization of, and in launching the research and publicity programme by the Petroleum Information Bureau?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Petroleum Information Bureau has already started a fortnightly journal in Gujarati and has prepared some information bulletins. It has also drawn up a programme of preparing brochures, information bulletins etc. covering various phases of the oil industry.

Amalgamation of Small Collieries

202. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state the progress so far made in connection with the amalgamation of small and uneconomic collieries as recommended by the Committee on Amalgamation of Small Collieries?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): The Collieries Voluntary Amalgamation Committee has so far approved 35 proposals for voluntary amalgamation, involving 71 collieries. Information in regard to actual amalgamation has been received in respect of 20 proposals, involving 39 collieries. 30 more proposals are under consideration by the Committee at present.

Delhi Rent Control Act

203. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state the total number of cases filed with the Rent Controller from the 1st April, 1961 to 30th September, 1961 under the Delhi Rent Control Act of 1959, and out of these the number of cases:

(i) filed each by the landlords and the tenants;

(ii) filed by the landlords in which tenants' evictions are sought;

(iii) in which tenants' evictions sought on the ground of 'personal requirement of the landlord';

(iv) filed by the tenants for fixation of standard rent; and

(v) in which tenants' evictions are sought in respect of the newly transferred premises?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): Presumably the honourable member desires to have information with regard to the Delhi Rent Control Act of 1958. If so, the position is that 3257 cases were filed with the Rent Controller from 1st April, 1961 to 30th September, 1961. The required details are given below:—

(i) No. of cases filed by the landlords	1,810
No. of cases filed by the tenements	1,447
(ii) No. of cases filed by the landlords in which tenants' evictions were sought;	1,798
(iii) No. of cases in which tenants' evictions were sought on the ground of 'personal requirement of the landlord';	339

(iv) No. of cases filed by the tenants for fixation of standard rent; and	204
(v) No. of cases in which tenants' evictions were sought in respect of the newly transferred premises?	NIL

Chinese Nationals in U.P.

204. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Chinese nationals living at present in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) whether it is a fact that some of them have refused to obtain passports from China; and

(c) whether they want to live in India as Stateless citizens?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) 333 (including 141 children).

(b) and (c). Yes. 39 have refused to take out People's Republic of China Passports. Of these twentyseven desire to be treated as Stateless persons, while the remaining twelve are claiming Indian citizenship.

Complaints against I.P.S. Officers

205. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of complaints regarding the corrupt practices of I.P.S. Officers received by Government during 1960-61;

(b) the number of such complaints, State-wise, that were received during 1960-61; and

(c) number of complaints on which action has been taken or is being taken and the number of remaining complaints on which action has not been initiated so far?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and as soon as it is complete a statement will be laid on the table of the House.

Backward classes in Delhi

206. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the names of communities declared as backward classes in Delhi; and

(b) what benefits they are entitled to get as backward class people?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). The term "backward classes" includes Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes. There are no Scheduled Tribes in Delhi. The Scheduled Castes have been specified in the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Lists (Modification) Order, 1956. A statement is laid on the Table of the House giving the names of the communities treated as Scheduled Castes and as Other Backward Classes in the Union Territory of Delhi, and indicating the concessions given to them and the measures taken for their welfare. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 22].

Indian Private Investment in Pakistan

207. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India have any account of Indian Private Investment in Pakistan;

(b) if so, the amount thereof; and

(c) whether Government still allow Indians to invest capital in Pakistan?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). According to the declaration made by persons and firms resident in India to the Reserve Bank of India the total amount held by them in Pakistani securities/shares as on the 31st July

1961, amounted to Rs. 308 lakhs. According to the survey of India's foreign assets and liabilities conducted by the Reserve Bank of India sometime ago, the total assets of Indian Joint Stock Companies in Pakistan was estimated at Rs. 1,756 lakhs.

(c) In view of the shortage of foreign exchange, which is very much required for our own industrialisation, investment abroad is generally not allowed.

Primary Education in Jammu and Kashmir

208. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state the amount of financial assistance allocated to the Government of Jammu and Kashmir for the development of primary education during 1961-62?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): An amount of Rs. 25·00 lakhs has been allocated as Central Assistance for the Schemes of General Education included in the State Development Plan.

Smuggling of Watches

209. { **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that smuggling of watches into India is increasing;

(b) if so, how many cases have been detected during 1960-61; and

(c) the action taken against the smugglers?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Smuggled watches valued at about 1·46 lakhs, Rs. 7·00 lakhs, Rs. 13·31 lakhs, Rs. 21·08 lakhs, and Rs. 22·10 lakhs, respectively were seized by the Customs, Land Customs and Central Excise authorities during the years 1956-57, 1957-58, 1958-59, 1959-60 and 1960-61. While it is true that the value of watches seized has risen, it will not be correct to conclude thereby that smuggling is increasing.

(b) 1013 cases.

(c) The following action was taken against the smugglers or the persons concerned in the above 1013 cases:

- (i) In 481 cases watches seized were absolutely confiscated; out of these in 114 cases personal penalties were also imposed and in 25 cases prosecutions were launched.
- (ii) In 5 cases only personal penalties were imposed.
- (iii) In 193 cases, seized watches were released on payment of duty and fine in lieu of confiscation.
- (iv) 144 cases are pending; and
- (v) *In 109 cases watches were released.

*This does not include figures for the Collectorate of Central Excise, Hyderabad, as the same are not readily available.

Iron Ores

210. **Shri Birendra Bahadur Singhji:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made towards the mechanisation of Iron Ore Mines at Dalli and Rajhara;

(b) when these mines are expected to be changed over from manual operation to mechanisation;

(c) how many labourers would be rendered jobless as a result of this mechanisation; and

(d) what measures Government propose to provide them with alternate work?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). Mechanisation of the Rajhara mine is continuing and at present accounts for about 40 per cent. of the rated output. The target date for the change over at Rajhara is January 1962. Only prospecting work is being started in connection with the mechanisation of the Dalli mines.

(c) About 10,000 labourers, (of whom only about 1375 are employed by Hindustan Steel Limited directly, the rest being engaged by Contractors) some of whom may be employed in the prospecting organisation and in the expansion of Rajhara.

(d) Assistance will be given to the retrenched workers in the matter of finding alternative employment. They will be advised to register themselves at the local Employment Exchange, which would assist them in securing alternative employment elsewhere. Hindustan Steel Ltd. will arrange to notify the particulars of persons likely to be retrenched to other Projects and Organisations under their control so that as far as possible no direct recruitment from outside takes place. The matter will also be taken up with the Ministry of Labour and Employment. It was understood from the very beginning by all concerned that manual mining was a temporary measure undertaken to supply iron ore to the steel plant till the mechanised mine went into full production.

U.K. Loan for Private Sector during Second Five Year Plan

211. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Indian firms had received any U.K. loan for the establishment of Industries in India in the Private Sector during the Second Five Year Plan period; and

(b) if so, the names of such firms and the amount of loan?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) No, Sir. However, a portion of the foreign exchange under the loans made by the U.K. Government to the Government of India is allocated for the use of private sector industries against cash payment by them.

(b) Does not arise.

Foreign Exchange for Indian Ministers' Tour Abroad

212. Shri Punnoose: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the countries visited by him during September and October, 1961;

(b) the period of stay in each country; and

(c) the amount of foreign exchange required during this journey?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a), (b) and (c). The information is given as under:—

Name of the country visited	Period of stay	Amount of foreign exchange released
Ghana .	3 days (12th-14th September, 1961)	Nil excepting an amount of £ 6 for payment of tips.
Austria .	6 days (16th-21st September 1961)	Nil
Hungary	3 days (22nd-24th September, 1961)	Nil.
U.S.A.	12 days (25th September—6th October, 1961)	Nil.

Legislature for Delhi

213. { **Shri N. M. Deb:**
Shri Balraj Madhok:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state whether Government have got any proposal to revive the Delhi Legislature?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): No.

Movement of Coal by Road

214. **Shri N. M. Deb:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that for want of regular coal supply from Jamadoba Colliery the Tisco has been affected; and

(b) if so, whether Government have arranged the movement of coal by roads?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). The steel plant at Jamshedpur obtains washed coal from Jamadoba and West Bokaro Washeries and also unwashed coal from certain collieries. Due to an accident at the Jamadoba Washing Plant on the 6th September, 1961, there was a fall in supply of washed coal which was made good by a corresponding increase in the despatch of raw coal from certain collieries. The overall requirements of the steel plant were thus fully met. There was no proposal of despatching coal to this steel plant by road.

Basic Education in Maharashtra

215. **Shri Pangarkar:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the total allocation made to the Government of Maharashtra for promotion of basic education during the Third Five Year Plan period; and

(b) the amount given during the year 1961-62 so far?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) The Government of Maharashtra has provided Rs. 174·99 lakhs for the purpose during the Third Five Year Plan period.

(b) Central grants to States are not given scheme-wise, but for 'Education' as a whole and, therefore, separate figures of Central assistance for basic education alone are not available.

University at Kolhapur

216. **Shri Pangarkar:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India have approved the proposal of the Government of Maharashtra to have a residential University in Kolhapur; and

(b) if so, what financial help is being given for this?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) No, Sir. The proposal is under the consideration of the University Grants Commission.

(b) Does not arise. Neither the University Grants Commission nor the Government of India generally sanctions grants for the setting up of new Universities by the States.

Aid to Physical Culture Organisations in Maharashtra

217. **Shri Pangarkar:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of physical culture organisations in Maharashtra State which have received financial aid from the Union Government during 1961-62 so far and the respective amounts; and

(b) the names of organisations which applied for financial assistance and were not given the same during that period?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) 1.

Kaivalayadham Shreeman Madhava Yoga Mandir Samiti Lonavla (Poona).

Rs. 20,494.

(b) Nil.

Re-rolling Mills

218. **Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some small scale re-rolling factories in Calcutta area have closed down for want of raw material; and

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to help the above industry by arranging supply of the required raw materials?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). No specific instances have come to Government's notice. Small scale re-rolling mills have been permitted only on the condition that such units will use local scrap. Accordingly, they are not entitled to allotment of either billets or scrap from controlled sources.

Melting of Coins

219. Shri Chuni Lal: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that certain coins like one naya paisa, two naya paisa etc. are being melted by local gold smiths for use as metals; and

(b) if so, what steps have Government taken to put a stop to this practice?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). Government have seen certain reports about the alleged melting of 1 nP. and 2 nP. coins by certain sections of the public for the sake of their metal contents. It is not an offence, under the law, to melt coins and sell or use their metal contents and it is therefore not possible for the police to register any cases or conduct any investigation into such allegations.

Fire in Jharia Coal Mines

220. Shri Chuni Lal: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that considerable damage has been caused to Jharia coal mines by fire;

(b) if so, what is the extent of the damage; and

(c) whether normal conditions have now been restored there?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) to (c). In the Jharia field, there are several coal mines which had been worked in the past in an unscientific manner. On account of this, the pillars of coal which are not of sufficient size get crushed and fire occurs due to spontaneous combustion. Most of these fires started about 20 to 30 years ago. To prevent spread of these fires, protective measures are undertaken both by the Coal Board and owners of coal mines, the latter being assisted financially by the Board.

There are various fires in the Jharia coal mines and it is not possible easily to determine the extractable reserves of coal that are locked up in the fire-affected areas or the extent of damage caused by such fires. However, the Coal Board takes necessary protective measures to prevent the spread of fires to new areas, and also to extinguish it by such methods as trench cutting, surface blanketing, flushing of water, flooding of mines, construction of fire stoppings, and packings.

Import of Russian Oil

221. Shri Chuni Lal: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) how much Russian oil has been received in the country so far;

(b) at what places it is being sold; and

(c) how does its selling price compare with the selling price of oil already available in the country?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Quantities of Russian Oil imported by the Indian Oil Company from August, 1960 to 31st October, 1961 are:

H.S.D.	45,828 Metric tons.
Superior Kerosene.	1,06,635 Metric tons.
Total.	1,52,463 Metric tons.

(b) It is being sold all over the country, except in the States of

Assam, West Bengal and Mysore. Supplies to West Bengal and Assam, and Mysore States are arranged through the Ports of Calcutta and Madras respectively and the company do not have any storage facilities at these places so far.

(c) Its selling price may be cheaper or at par with the selling rates of the private oil companies depending on commercial considerations in each case.

Shortage of Nurses in Defence Services

222. **Shri Chuni Lal:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a shortage of nurses in the Defence Services; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to make up this shortage?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The steps taken are indicated below:—

(i) Grant of Commissions to selected registered women nurses.

(ii) Training facilities to selected girls with minimum educational qualification of Matriculation and in the age group of 17—29 have been provided. They are awarded 'Diplomas' recognised by the Indian Nursing Council and are granted Regular Commissions in the Military Nursing Service after successful completion of 3 years training. Such training was being imparted till recently at three Military Hospitals only in the country. We have now opened a new training centre at Jullunder also in order to train a large number of nurses required in the Armed Forces. During their training period, these pupil nurses are granted stipends at the rate of Rs. 30-5-40 in addition to free messing, mess servants, furnished accommodation, fuel and light, laundry and conservancy services.

(iii) Wide publicity by means of pamphlets and brochures incorporating the scale of pay, terms and conditions of service, etc. is also given with a view to attracting suitable candidates for a Nursing career in the Army.

Privy Purse

224. **Shri Nagi Reddy:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount paid each year to the former Maharajas of princely States by way of privy-purse upto now; and

(b) the number of those receiving 5 lakhs, 10 lakhs and 15 lakhs per year and above?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). A statement giving the information is placed below. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 23].

Merger of A.F.H.Q. with Ministry of Defence

225. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri S. M. Banerjee:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 669 on the 18th August, 1961 and state:

(a) whether the proposal for the merger of the Staff of Ministry of Defence and Armed Forces Headquarters, New Delhi, has been finalised;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if reply to part (a) above be in the negative the reasons for the delay?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The proposal is still under consideration from various angles.

Science Museum in Delhi

226. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 632 on the 18th August, 1961 and state:

(a) whether the site for the Science Museum in Delhi has been allotted; and

(b) if so, the steps taken so far in setting up the Museum?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Manufacture of Petro-Chemicals

227. **Shri P. G. Deb:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken about the manufacture of Petrochemicals in the public sector; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) No. The matter is still under consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

Indian Space Violations from Goa

228. { **Shri P. G. Deb:**
Shri Arjun Singh Bhadauria:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been any air space violations of Indian territory from Goa since the 30th August, 1961; and

(b) if so, the action taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter is under consideration of Government.

Employing of Chartered Accountants in Public Sector Undertakings

229. **Shri Goray:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to employ chartered accountants in public sector undertakings and give them the functions of financial advice, audit of expenditure and establishment matters, internal audit and compilation of accounts;

(b) if so, whether Government have taken note that the training these chartered accountants get, does not necessarily equip them with the working of the public enterprises; and

(c) whether Government have taken note of this while employing these chartered accountants and doing away with the services of persons trained in audit and accounts organisation of the Indian Audit Department?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) No.

(b) and (c). Does not arise. Officers of the Indian Audit Department as well as of other Central Services continue to be employed in public sector undertakings.

House Rent Allowance to Government Employees in Delhi

230. { **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Balraj Madhok:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government servants employed in Delhi with a basic pay of Rs. 250/- per month are required to produce the house rent receipt for getting house rent allowance;

(b) whether it is a fact that consequent upon the recommendation of the Pay Commission to merge Dearness Allowance with pay this limit of Rs. 250/- has not been raised;

(c) if so, the reasons for the same;

(d) whether it is also a fact that a minimum of Rs. 20/- of house rent allowance is paid on crossing the stage of Rs. 250/- without production of rent receipts; and

(e) whether Government contemplate to raise this minimum limit?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Central Government servants in Delhi (as in other 'A' and 'B' class cities) drawing "pay" (which expression includes such emoluments as are classified as pay *e.g.* special pay, personal pay, dearness pay) upto Rs. 250 per month are not normally required to produce rent receipts while claiming house rent allowance.

(b) The answer is in the affirmative; but a concession similar to that mentioned at (a) above has been extended to Government servants drawing "pay" in the range Rs. 251—499, who claim house rent allowance at the flat rate of Rs. 20 per month in 'A' class cities and at the flat rate of Rs. 15 in 'B' class cities. Only if such Government servants claim house rent allowance exceeding Rs. 20 per month in 'A' class cities or Rs. 15 per month in 'B' class cities at the prescribed percentage rates, are certain additional conditions, which *inter alia* include the production of rent receipts for verification, imposed.

(c) It is not considered necessary to raise the pay limit as the quantum of house rent allowance admissible to Government servants drawing pay upto Rs. 250 per month under the earlier orders has not been reduced after the revision of their pay *vide* answer to part (b) of the Question.

(d) Yes, Sir, upto the "pay" limit of Rs. 499 and subject to the condition that the Government servant incurs some expenditure on rent.

(e) No such proposal is under consideration at present.

Institute of Nuclear Medicine

231. **Shri Amjad Ali:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the foundation stone of the Institute of Nuclear Medicine and Allied Sciences was laid in Delhi on 14th September, 1961; and

(b) if so, what were the reasons for establishing this Institute in Delhi which is far away from the two atomic projects in the country?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Institute is being located in Delhi because the thyroid gland disorders requiring research with isotopes and treatment by radio-isotopes are endemic in the goitrous belt of Delhi and Northern India. It is only an expansion of the radiation Cell which was established in 1956 in the Defence Science Laboratory for researches with isotopes in the field of medicine. The availability of the following facilities was also one of the main considerations for locating the Institute in Delhi:

(i) Availability of 3000 curie cobalt-60—source in Safdarjang Hospital;

(ii) Adequate military land near University Campus and the Defence Science Laboratory;

(iii) Facilities at the Gamma Garden of the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, Pusa, New Delhi, for training medical men, in medical control of exposure to radiation in industry and agriculture; and

(iv) Proximity to the Defence Science Laboratory and Delhi University, where Post Graduate Nuclear Medicine Course is being started from the middle of 1962 for the first time in India.

Mining Leases in Orissa

232. **Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of mining leases granted in Orissa since June, 1961 for various ores; and

(b) the names of the parties to whom these mining leases have been granted?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) 17 mining leases.

(b) (1) M/s. Jeypore Sugar Co.

(2) Shri S. Lal (Two licences).

(3) Smt. L. P. Devi.

(4) Shri L. N. Agarwal (Two licences).

(5) M/s. Orissa Mining Corporation Ltd. (Two licences).

(6) M/s. Nandram Hunatram.

(7) Shri M. L. Jain.

(8) M/s. Hindustan Steel Ltd.

(9) Shri Jugal Kishore Shaw.

(10) Shri Bimal Kanti Ghosh.

(11) Shri Kalandi Ch. Prusti.

(12) Shri Narendra Kishore Das.

(13) Shri Chittaranjan Pani.

(14) M/s. Orissa General Agency.

Kalinga Tubes

233. **Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any contract was given to the Kalinga Tubes of Orissa in 1959-60, 1960-61 and 1961-62;

(b) if so, the value of contract placed with this firm during these years; and

(c) whether all these contracts have been materialised?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) to (c). A rate contract has been concluded with M/s. Kalinga Tubes Ltd., by the Director General of Supplies and Disposals for supply of galvanised mild steel tubes for the period from 15-3-1961 to 14-3-1962. Chief Engineers of Southern, Eastern and Western Commands, Superintendents of Ordnance Factories etc. have been shown as Direct Demanding Officers in the above contract. Information with regard to the orders, if any, placed by them direct on the firm against the above contract or under any other contracts concluded by them under their financial powers, is awaited and will be placed on the table of the Lok Sabha as soon as possible.

No order was placed on the firm by the Director General of Supplies and Disposals in 1959-60 and 1960-61 on behalf of the Defence Services.

विल्ली के स्कूलों में पाठ्य पुस्तकें

२३४. **श्री खुशवक्त राय** : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि इस बार दिल्ली शिक्षा विभाग द्वारा निर्धारित अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी की पाठ्य पुस्तकों के बारे में काफी असन्तोष फैला हुआ है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इन पाठ्य पुस्तकों के बारे में असन्तोष इस कारण से है कि उनकी शैली दोषपूर्ण है, भाषा जटिल है और कुछ ऐतिहासिक तथ्य इस प्रकार दिये गये हैं जो कि असत्य तथा भ्रांतिजनक हैं ;

(ग) इन पुस्तकों को हटाने के बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ; और

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि ये पुस्तकें टेक्स्ट बुक कमेटी की सिफारिश पर ही स्वीकार की गई थीं ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली) : (क) सरकार के पास विभिन्न विषयों के लिये अनुपयुक्त पाठ्यपुस्तकें चुनने के संबंध में बहुत सी शिकायतें आई हैं ।

(ख) और (ग). इस संबंध में जांच की जा रही है ।

(घ). जी, हां ।

छावनी अधिनियम का संशोधन

२३५. { श्री भक्त दर्शन :
{ श्री डी० चं० शर्मा :

क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री ४ सितम्बर, १९६१ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ११९७ के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) छावनी अधिनियम के संशोधनों के बारे में क्या प्रगति हुई है ; और

(ख) उक्त अधिनियम को संशोधित करने वाला विधेयक संसद् के समक्ष कब तक प्रस्तुत कर दिये जाने की आशा है ?

प्रतिरक्षा उपमंत्री (सरदार मजीठिया) : (क) कुछ शेष रह गये संशोधनों का निरीक्षण हो रहा है, और आशा है, वह शीघ्र ही सम्पूर्ण हो जायेगा ।

(ख) प्रस्तावित संशोधनों के महत्वपूर्ण और उलझनों से पूर्ण होने के कारण, और उनमें अद्यतन नगरपालिका संबंधी नियमों की समानता लाने के विचार से, उनका गहरा अध्ययन और निरीक्षण आवश्यक था। प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में जभी यह सम्पूर्ण हुआ, स्वास्थ्य और वित्त मंत्रालयों से परामर्श किया जायेगा । अभी यह बताना संभव नहीं कि यह सारा काम कब तक सम्पूर्ण हो पायेगा, और इसलिये यह अभी नहीं कहा जा सकता, कि संशोधक विधेयक कब संसद में पेश किया जायेगा ।

C.O.D., Chheoki

236. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2404 on the 25th August, 1961 and state the further progress made in the enquiry by the Special Police Establishment into the irregularities in the local purchase of store in the Central Ordnance Depot, Chheoki (Allahabad)?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): The cases against the ex-Commandant, Central Ordnance Depot, Chheoki (Allahabad), and certain other officers, filed by the Special Police Establishment, are still pending in the court of Special Judge, Lucknow.

Violation of Foreign Exchange Rules

237. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an industrialist of Kanpur was fined Rs. 6000 or so by the Directorate of Enforcement for violation of foreign exchange rules;

(b) if so, the name of the industrialist;

(c) the specific charges against him;

(d) whether he has preferred an appeal;

(e) whether the appeal has been disposed of; and

(f) what are the grounds of his appeal?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) to (f). No industrialist of Kanpur was fined Rs. 6,000 by the Directorate of Enforcement.

A case of foreign exchange violation by Shri Ram Rattan Gupta of Kanpur was, however, adjudicated by the Director of Enforcement in May, 1959, imposing a fine of Rs. 2,500 for con-

travention of the provisions of Sections 4(1) and 4(3) of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947. The party has preferred an Appeal to the Foreign Exchange Regulations Appellate Board against the adjudication order, raising a point of law relating to the interpretation of Section 4(1) of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act. He has further requested that as the point raised by him is already sub-judice in a different case with the Supreme Court of India, his appeal may be decided after the Supreme Court decide the question. The Appellate Board has, therefore, adjourned the case *sine die.*

Decree against an Industrialist

238. { **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
Shri Punnoose:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a decree of Rs. 17 lakhs against one of the Industrialists of Kanpur who was a Chairman of Empire Life Insurance Bombay has been passed by one of the Bombay Courts in favour of Life Insurance Corporation;

(b) if so, whether the decree has since been executed;

(c) if not, the reason for this delay; and

(d) the name of the industrialist?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Application for execution of the Decree, passed by Bombay Court, was filed in the Court of District Judge, Kanpur, on 27th September, 1961. The Court appointed Shri G. S. Nigam, Advocate, Kanpur, Commissioner for attaching the 24 properties of Shri Ramratan Gupta and also serving upon the Judgement Debtor an order prohibiting him from alienating or creating any encumbrance on the properties in question. The Commissioner reported to the Court on 13th October, 1961 that he has attached the 24 properties of the Judgement Debtor but could not serve the prohibitory order on him personally as he was out of India.

(d) Shri Ramratan Gupta.

Implementation of Pay Commission Recommendations

239. { **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the further progress that has been made regarding implementation of certain recommendations of Pay Commission which have been accepted by Government; and

(b) the number of recommendations on which orders have since been issued?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). Orders have since been issued on the Pay Commission recommendations regarding the Leave Entitlements of Industrial Employees in departments other than Railways, including Casual Leave. [Items 6 and 7 in the Statement laid on the Table of the House in reply to the Starred Question No. 1050 answered on 30-8-1961 (8th Bhadra, 1883 (Saka)].

Leave to Industrial Workers in Defence Establishments

240. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Pay Commission's recommendation regarding grant of leave to the industrial workers in Defence Establishments has not yet been implemented; and

(b) if so, the reason for the abnormal delay?

The Deputy Minister of Fefence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) and (b). In pursuance of the recommendations of the Second Pay Commission orders have already been issued for the grant of hospital and study leave. Regarding grant of leave on half pay on medical certificate, sick leave on full pay, extraordinary leave, maternity leave and casual leave to industrial employees, orders have recently been issued on the civil side and action to extend these orders on the Defence side is in hand.

Sangeet Natak Akademi

241. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1095 on the 30th August, 1961 and state:

(a) whether prosecutions have been launched against some of the responsible members of the Sangeet Natak Akademi;

(b) whether Secretary of the Akademi is also facing prosecution; and

(c) if so, what are the specific charges?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) and (b). No member of the Sangeet Natak Akademi is involved; but prosecutions have been launched against some of the officials of the Akademi, including the former Secretary.

(c) Mis-appropriation of the Akademi's funds and falsification of accounts.

Disturbances in Assam

242. **Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India have called for any information from the Government of Assam in regard to the action, if any, taken by the latter against certain State officers for dereliction of duty during the July, 1960 disturbances in Assam; and

(b) if so, the details of the information received, if any?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Yes.

(b) Departmental proceedings were drawn up against 25 officers, of whom 23 were placed under suspension. Of the 25 officers, 4 have since been acquitted of the charges, while proceedings have been dropped against two officers, one of whom was, however, warned. 8 Officers have been awarded various forms of punishments, such as awarding of black mark(s), stoppage of increment, reversion to lower rank and dismissal from service. Departmental proceedings against 11 officers are still pending. Out of these, reports of the Inquiry Officer in respect of 5 cases have been received by the State Government and are under their consideration. Besides, on the basis of the inquiry report submitted by the then Additional Chief Secretary on Darrang District, one officer has been warned.

Meeting of Central Excise Advisory Council

243. { **Shri Shree Narayan Das:**
Shri Radha Raman:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the important subjects discussed at the fifth meeting of the Central Excise Advisory Council;

(b) the nature of recommendations made;

(c) whether these recommendations have been considered by Government; and

(d) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). Copies of the minutes of the fifth meeting of Customs and Central Excise Advisory Council will be placed in the library of the Parliament shortly.

(c) and (d). The recommendations are under the consideration of Government.

ईसाई धर्म के प्रचार के लिये विदेशी सहायता

२४४. **श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :** क्या **गृह-कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले एक साल में ईसाई धर्म के प्रचार के लिये विदेशों से कितना धन भारत में आया ;

(ख) इसमें किस-किस देश का कितना कितना धन था ;

(ग) ईसाई धर्म का प्रचार करने वाली संस्थाओं को धन के अतिरिक्त भी क्या कुछ अन्य सामग्री विदेशों से प्राप्त होती है ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो वह क्या और किस रूप में ; और

(ङ) यह सब धन और सामग्री विशुद्ध रूप से ईसाई धर्म के प्रचार में ही व्यय होती है, क्या सरकार ने इस संबंध में कुछ जानकारी प्राप्त की है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दातार)) : (क) और (ख) प्राप्त सूचना का एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है । [देखिये परिशिष्ट १, अनुबन्ध संख्या २४] ।

(ग) और (घ). भारत में कार्य कर रही विदेशी धर्म प्रचार संस्थायें धर्मार्थ व लोकोपकारी उद्देश्यों के लिये विदेशों से उपहार स्वीकार करती हैं। इन उपहारों पर आयात और विनिमय नियंत्रण के सामान्य नियम लागू होते हैं ।

(ङ) जी नहीं ।

Development of Laccadive Islands

245. { **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri B. C. Majhi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Second Five Year Plan provision of about Rs. 73 lakhs for the development of Laccadive Islands was fully utilised in the plan period;

(b) if not, what was the shortfall;

(c) what are the reasons for this shortfall; and

(d) how this shortfall will be made up?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) No;

(b) Rs. 33,56,085.00.

(c) and (d). The planned development of these islands commenced only after these islands were formed into Union Territory on 1st November, 1956. The preparation and approval of the Second Five Year Plan, which in fact was the First Five Year

Plan for these islands, was finalised in the middle of 1957-58. Thus only three and a half years were left for the implementation of the schemes. Lack of proper communications, paucity of trained personnel, inadequacy of P.W.D. staff and difficulty of foreign exchange were largely responsible for the shortfall. The South-West monsoon cuts off these islands from the mainland for over five months in a year from May to September. Communication is not easy even in the fair weather. All work on the schemes has, therefore, to be restricted to the remaining seven months of the year.

Gradually and steadily the difficulties are being overcome and it is hoped that the progress during the Third Five Year Plan will be satisfactory.

Setting up of Polling Booths

246. Shri M. B. Thakore: Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) the basis on which the polling booths are set up in villages and towns at the time of General Elections; and

(b) whether Government would provide ladies staff as the Presiding Officer and other staff required at the Polling Stations where the ladies either Hindus or Muslims keep *pardah?*

The Deputy Minister of Law (Shri Hajarnavis): (a) While setting up a polling station the following principles are generally followed:

(i) not more than 1,000 voters are normally assigned to any polling station;

(ii) in an urban area, not more than 4 polling stations and in rural areas, not more than 2 polling stations are located in the same building in order to avoid over-crowding and confusion and to facilitate the maintenance of order;

(iii) where absolutely necessary, separate polling stations for men and women are provided;

(iv) a voter is not ordinarily required to walk a long distance to reach his polling station;

(v) no polling station is located in a place of religious worship. As far as possible, polling stations are located in schools and Government buildings, rest houses, inspection bunglows, etc. Where such buildings are not available, private buildings are requisitioned; otherwise temporary structures are erected; and

(vi) no polling station is located in any building belonging to any candicate or any of his sympathisers or any prominent or active member of any of the political parties.

(b) To the extent possible, women presiding and polling officers are employed at polling stations provided exclusively for women. It is not practicable to staff every such station with women only.

Delimitation of Constituencies

247. Shri M. B. Thakore: Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that all Constituencies in Gujarat State—Parliamentary or otherwise—have been limited and delimited because of increase of Assembly seats by twenty-four under Section 19 of Bombay Reorganisation Act, 1960 and the Two Member Constituencies (Abolition) Act, 1961—Section 6; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Law (Shri Hajarnavis): (a) and (b). Under Section 19(i) of the Bombay Reorganisation Act, 1960, the total number of seats in the Gujarat Legislative Assembly will be increased from 132 to 154 for the purposes of the next general elections and elections to be held thereafter. The Election Commission has already created 154 single-member Assembly constituencies for the State of Gujarat in pursuance of section 19 of the Bombay Reorganisation Act as amended by section 6 of the Two-Member Constituencies (Abolition) Act, 1961. For these purposes the Election Commission has, in pursuance of section 4 (c) of the Two-Member Constituencies (Abolition) Act, 1961, and section 19(5)(c) of Bombay Reorganisation Act, 1960, directed by Notification No. S.O. 1867, dated the 4th August, 1961, amendments to be made in the Delimitation Order. The said notification was also duly laid on the Table of the House on the 4th September 1961.

Export of Scrap

248. **Shri M. B. Thakore:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Scrap Association of Bombay were consulted before Government decided to impose restrictions and levies on export trade of the Scrap;

(b) if so, the nature of dicussion and result thereof; and

(c) if the reply to part (a) above be in negative, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) to (c). The policy for export of scrap has been framed only after taking into consideration all relevant factors, including the points of view of the Scrap Traders Association though specific consultations were not held with them. No fiscal levy on scrap export has been imposed.

Scrap Requirements

249. **Shri M. B. Thakore:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) the total requirement of all types of scraps for melting and other uses by our Plants and Industries;

(b) the total surplus for export of such scraps; and

(c) the total export since 1957 and the foreign exchange earned on it?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) The estimated requirements of melting scrap, excluding the home scrap of main producers, is about 4 lakh tons per annum, and of re-rollable scrap is about 2 lakh tons per annum.

(b) About 320,000 tons of melting scrap per annum.

(c) The export of all types of ferrous scrap since 1957 and the foreign exchange earned have been as follows:

Year	Quantity exported (tons)	Value (Rs.)
1957	92,944	2,46,25,145
1958	1,07,575	1,63,30,361
1959	2,80,911	4,70,24,159
1960	3,34,668	5,79,39,540
1961 (Upto June)	2,07,491	3,85,95,373

U.K. Bank Rates

250. **Shri M. B. Thakore:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 220 on the 9th August, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government have assessed the probable increase in the interest to be paid to U.K. on the loans which India will receive from U.K. during the Third Five Year Plan period; and

(b) if so, the results thereof?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) No such assessment can be made because it is not possible at this stage to forecast the amount of loans which India may receive from the U.K. during the Third Plan period; nor is it possible to predict the terms of such loans *e.g.* whether the rate of interest payable on them would be directly related to the British Bank rate. It is also difficult to anticipate what the British Bank rate would be in the coming years.

(b) Does not arise.

U.K. Bank Rates

220. **Shri M. B. Thakore:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the bank rate in the U.K. has been increased by 2 per cent as announced by the Chancellor of Exchequer on the 24th July, 1961; and

(b) if so, the effect on interest on loans which will be taken from the U.K. for Third Five Year Plan?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): (a) The U.K. Chancellor of the Exchequer announced on the 25th July, 1961, the raising of the British Bank Rate from 5 per cent. to 7 per cent. with effect from the 26th July, 1961.

(b) There may be some increase in the rates of interest payable on the loans which India will receive from the U.K. for the Third Five Year Plan, so long as the bank rate is not reduced.

Printing of Fake Dollar Notes

251. **Shri M. B. Thakore:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 550 on the 9th August, 1961 and state:

(a) whether further investigation has been completed by the Bombay Police regarding printing of fake dollar notes; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). Nine persons have so far been arrested in connection with the counterfeiting of U.S. dollar notes. Further investigation is being conducted by the Police.

Enquiry on Yamuna Boat Tragedy

252. **Shri M. B. Thakore:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 556 on the 9th August, 1961 and state:

(a) whether the Enquiry on Yamuna Boat Tragedy is completed; and

(b) if so, the findings thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Seizure of Opium

253. **M. B. Thakore:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that opium weighing 3½ maunds worth Rs. 2 lakhs was seized on the 3rd June, 1961 from a car going from Deos to Indore on the Bombay-Agra road and about 1 maund 26 seers from a car near Rahu village about 8 miles from Indore proceeding towards Bombay; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). On the 27th May, 1961, information was received that a car bearing No. BMW-1722 would be used for the transport of contraband opium from some place beyond Dewas on Dewas Indore road. Checking operations were arranged at the strategic points. On the 3rd June, at about 6-30 a.m. the suspected car was detained and searched. The search of the car and the house of the accused resulted in the recovery of 3 maunds and 2 seers of contraband opium worth Rs. 9,760 calculated at the issue price of Rs. 80 per seer. The drug was seized and the accused Nanhe Khan son of Abdul Salam of Indore, was arrested. Another accused *viz.* Hanif, resident of Indor is absconding.

In the other case, the information was received that a car bearing No. MPB 1655 would be used for the transportation of contraband opium by the smugglers of Indore on the night of the 2nd June, 1961. Immediately police parties were posted at strategic points to intercept the suspected car

The car was detained near village Rao and searched. The search of the car resulted in recovery of 1 maund, 26 seers and 10 tolas of opium valued at Rs. 5,290 calculated at the issue price of Rs. 80 per seer. The opium was packed in two wooden boxes and kept concealed in the luggage compartment of the car. The drug was seized and the accused persons *viz.* Usman Gani *alias* Fool son of Mohd. Hussain, Jagdish *alias* Bhagwandas son of Kishan Das Sindhi, and Nafiz Khan son of Razak Khan, all residents of Indore, were arrested.

Iron Scrap

254. Shri M. B. Thakore: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in the absence of any domestic consumers for Nos. 2, 2a & 3 Bundle scrap, its only utility is its potentiality for export;

(b) whether the scrap trade has consistently complained that the export of Nos. 2, 2a & 3 Bundles are unnecessarily inhibited by the imposition of an export levy on its shipment;

(c) whether it is true that in spite of the trade's plea to abolish the export levy, the July-December 1961 Scrap Policy has further discouraged the export of Nos. 2, 2a & 3 Bundles by doubling the export levy; and

(d) how Government consider it equitable to compel the scrap exporter to pay an export levy of 20 tons of Heavy Melting Scrap for the shipment of every 100 tons of Nos. 2, 2a, and 3 Bundles?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) to (d). Export of such categories of scrap as cannot be used in the country is allowed. There is demand for heavy melting scrap in the country itself. Hence the stipulation that exporters should supply 20 tons of heavy meting scrap for every 100 tons of Nos. 2, 2a and 3 quality sheet cuttings exported.

The entire question of scrap export is under examination by the Scrap Enquiry Committee.

Production of Billets

255. Shri M. B. Thakore: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) the production of billets and castings by scrap-based furnaces during the years 1951 to 1960 and the first half of 1961;

(b) whether the production of these scrap based furnaces suffered recently for shortage of scrap, if so, to what extent;

(c) whether the production of billets by these furnaces is sufficient for their attached rolling mills;

(d) if not, the tonnage of billets supplied to the rolling mills attached to the scrap-based furnaces during the years 1950 to 1960; and

(e) whether it is the intention of Government to direct these scrap-based furnaces to utilize their entire melting capacity for manufacturing billets in view of the present shortage of rolling material?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) A statement is laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 25].

(b) and (c). No, Sir

(d) Billets supplied to electric furnace owners-*cum*-rerollers during 1959 and 1960 are as follows:—

1959	180,150 tons
1960	199,859 tons.

Figures for the years prior to 1959 are not readily available.

(e) No, Sir. These electric furnaces produce both billets and steel castings. The proportion of the products will vary according to the demand. The production of steel castings is also important.

Basic Schools

256. Shri Balraj Madhok: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is the policy of Government to convert all existing schools into basic schools;

(b) the progress made in the implementation of this policy in the Union Territory of Delhi; and

(c) what has been the popular reaction to this policy?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Delhi Municipal Corporation has oriented 90 schools towards basic pattern and 1200 teachers have been given orientation training. Classes I & II of 24 schools under New Delhi Municipal Committee and Delhi Cantonment Board have also been converted into basic.

(c) It appears that the change is now being appreciated, although there was some opposition initially.

Kolar and Hutti Gold Mines

257. **Shri B. C. Mullick:**
Shri Agadi:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 406 on the 9th August, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government have since finally considered the proposal of the Mysore Government for taking over the Kolar and Hutti Gold Mines; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). The question is still under consideration.

Ankleshwar Oil-field

258. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the use of the six mile long pipe-line from Ankleshwar oil-field to the oil terminal station has been delayed;

(b) if so, on what account; and

(c) whether the hitch in such use has since been removed?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The oil pipe-line could not be completed because of the unwillingness of a few land owners to part with the land on the basis of negotiations.

(c) The land has since been acquired under the Land Acquisition Act.

Shastri Formula on Assam Language

259. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a deputation from Assam called on him regarding the implementation of the Union Home Minister's formula on Assam Language in September this year;

(b) if so, what were the points made out by the deputation; and

(c) what is Government's attitude towards the same?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) A five-man delegation on behalf of the Assam Sahitya Sabha met the Minister for Home Affairs on the 13th September, 1961.

(b) The delegation apprised the Home Minister of the attitude of the Sabha in regard to the Assam Official Language question and urged that provisions of the Assam Official Language Act, 1960, when amended should not be such as to bar the use of Assamese for administrative and other official purposes in the district of Cachar and also for communication between the State Headquarters and the district of Cachar.

[Shri Kanungo]

Institution (Certification Marks) Act and being employees of a non-governmental organisation, cannot be deemed to be public servants within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code. The Inspectors are however required to carry out inspections of the factories with or without prior intimation and to draw samples of products, check records, demand information, test the samples within the factories, etc. It is, therefore, not unlikely that in the discharge of such duties, the Inspectors will at some stage or other, require legal protection. Fortunately, so far, no case has arisen in which such legal protection was required. But it is necessary that in the interests of efficiency and for providing adequate safeguard to the Inspectors, a provision should be made for the Inspectors being declared as public servants within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code. Such a provision exists in respect of the Inspectors working under the Drugs Act, 1940, the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954, etc.

The third amendment seeks to extend the jurisdiction of the I.S.I. Certification Marks Act to the State of Jammu and Kashmir. At present, the jurisdiction of the Act, as provided under Section 1(2) of the Act, does not extend to the State of Jammu and Kashmir. Many manufacturing concerns located in that State have expressed their keenness to avail themselves of the advantages of the Indian Standards Institution Certification Marks Scheme in the same manner as the concerns in the rest of the country are already enjoying. The Government of Jammu and Kashmir have agreed to the Act being extended to that State.

I am sorry for the lengthy speech which I have inflicted on the House, but I thought it would help the discussion on the Bill, if there is any. With these words, I commend the motion for the acceptance of the House.

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

> "That the Bill further to amend the Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Act, 1952, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

Shri Tangamani: Mr. Chairman, Sir, in commending this Bill to the House, the hon. Minister has dealt in great detail with the working of the Indian Standards Institution. I carefully went through his speech in the other House and he has now improved upon it regarding the question of prosecutions and also irregularities in the matter of specifications. For these things we are grateful to him.

I would like to mention that this Bill seeks to bring in the following four amendments. Formerly, the Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Act of 1952—Act No. 36 of 1952—did not apply to the State of Jammu and Kashmir. Now by this amending Bill, it is sought to be extended to Jammu and Kashmir. So, it stands to reason that we should have a complete report about the working of the Act ever since 1952, if not since 1947, when the institution came into existence. That is why I would be very happy if the hon. Minister, at least in his reply, refers to certain points which are pertinent and which arise out of the original Act of 1952.

I am making this observation because, although by this amending Bill, it is sought to be extended into the State of Jammu and Kashmir, the whole compass of the Act is before us for consideration, because we want to extend the Act to Jammu and Kashmir and the experience that we have gained during the past 14 or 9 years is very relevant.

Secondly, the amendment seeks to expand the definition of Indian standard contained in the original section 2(c) of the Act; now certain additions are made and I shall come to that later on. The third point which this

Bill seeks to amend is to give more powers to the inspector appointed under section 8. By clothing him with powers of a public servant as mentioned in the Indian Penal Code, certain irregularities are sought to be taken away. The last point which this amending Bill seeks to introduce is clause 6(b), which reads thus:

> "Every rule made under this Act shall be laid as soon as may be after it is made before each House of Parliament while it is in session for a total period of thirty days which may be comprised in one session or in two successive sessions and if, before the expiry of the session in which it is so laid or the session immediately following, both Houses agree in making any modification in the rule or both Houses agree that the rule should not be made, the rule shall thereafter have effect only in such modified form or be of no effect, as the case may be; so however that any such modification or annulment shall be without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done under that rule."

It is a very salutary practice that the rules which are framed under any legislation are laid before the House for approval. This particular mode of formulating a section about laying rules on the Table of the House is a considerable improvement, because it provides for relaying and also for a double check. I do not propose to say much about this, because I have nothing to add to clause 6 which seeks to amend section 20 of the original Act.

I would like to know from the hon. Minister how far he is satisfied about the working of the Act itself. He has given us more or less a history of the function of the ISI. He has also told us how licences are issued; he has also impressed upon us how the licences are issued on a voluntary basis. He has given us the figures that to-date about 355 licences have been issued and 1815 standards have been specified and during the third Plan period, there are likely to be 1500 more. When this position is accepted, for the reasons he has himself advanced moving for the consideration of the Bill, I feel that we have to go into greater detail about the working of the institution and also we have to go critically into the question as to why no prosecution took place, under section 14 which says:

> "Whoever contravenes any of the provisions of this Act or of any rules made thereunder shall, if no other penalty is elsewhere provided by or under this Act for such contravention, be punishable with fine which may extent to one thousand rupees."

This Act has been in force for more than 9 years. The ISI was established in 1947 and they have been issuing licences. Certainly complaints have been received, as the hon. Minister himself admitted, about the specification, irregularities or certain failures consistent with the provisions of this Act. So, at least now let us know from the Minister as to whether any prosecution was instituted and with what result. He has also mentioned—it is really an improvement over his speech in the other House—that there were only 8 complaints. We want to know whether they were all similar complaints, what was their nature, whether they were from the consumers or from the importers or from the consumers in this country. To that extent it will be helpful to us, because we are seeking to extend the definition of Indian standard, more for accommodating the foreign buyers. So, it is necessary to know whether complaints were received from the foreign buyers. I would like to have some information on that point.

If I remember aright, the Minister stated that as a result of complaints received, 31 licences have been removed and 21 licences were renewed.

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) Census records of certain villages of Allahabad district were lost from the Tabulation Office, Allahabad. Some of these were recovered from persons who prepare paper envelopes.

(b) and (c). A criminal case has been registered with the Police and is under investigation by the Special Investigation Staff.

Census Tabulation Machines

265. Shri Assar: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) how many Sorters and Tabulators are being used for the work of Census Tabulation in Delhi;

(b) how many of these are hired and how many are purchased; and

(c) names of the Companies from whom these punching and date processing machines have been hired and purchased?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) Six Sorters and six Tabulators will be used for tabulation purposes in the Registrar Generals Office, Delhi.

(b) Four Sorters and one Tabulator have been purchased and two Sorters and five Tabulators will be hired.

(c) International Computors and Tabulators India (Private) Limited and the Statistical and Accounting Machines (Private) Limited.

Durgapur Steel Plant

266. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any shortage was detected in the pig iron and steel production at Durgapur;

(b) if so, whether the same was investigated; and

(c) the results of this investigation?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) Yes, Sir. Certain shortages have been detected in the stock of pig iron and steel products.

(b) and (c). Detailed investigations are being carried on by the Hindustan Steel and they have not yet been completed.

Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Boards

267. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of employees serving under the District Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board, Statewise;

(b) whether they are considered central Government servants or State Government Servants;

(c) under what conditions their services are governed *i.e.* whether under the Central Government Rules or the State Government Rules; and

(d) if the answers to (b) & (c) above be in negative, whether Government propose to bring them under regular service either of the Centre or the State?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) A statement giving the information is laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 26].

(b) They are just employees of the Boards; they are neither Central Government servants nor State Government servants.

(c) The terms and conditions of their service are regulated by special rules framed by the Central Government in consultation with the various State Governments, namely, the District Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Boards' Employees (Conditions of Service) Rules, 1951.

(d) A proposal to treat them as regular employees of the State Governments concerned is under examination in consultation with the State Governments.

Central Government employees involved in Assam disturbances in July, 1960.

268. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether departmental action has been taken against the Central Government employees in Assam who had been charged with dereliction of duties during the July, 1960, Language disturbances in Assam;

(b) if so, how many officers were proceeded against, how many have been acquitted and how many have been punished; and

(c) what punishment has been awarded to them?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House in due course.

Delhi Traffic Police personnel for Bombay

269. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has of late been decided to send Delhi traffic police personnel to Bombay for training;

(b) if so, how many have already been sent for such training; and

(c) what other decisions, if any, have been taken to make the traffic police more efficient?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) It has been decided to send a few members of the Delhi traffic police to Bombay for training so that on their return they may be in a position to impart instruction to the other members of the traffic police.

(b) 14.

(c) The following steps have been taken:

(i) A special training course of one month's duration has been instituted for the Delhi traffic police.

(ii) Additional concrete umbrellas for traffic policemen have been sanctioned at important road crossings.

(iii) An Accidents Investigation Squad has been formed.

(iv) Commendation certificates and cash rewards are awarded to traffic constables for smartness in signalling, courteous behaviour and neat turnout.

(v) Senior police officers have been directed to personally check and supervise the work of the traffic police by surprise checks and tours.

Diamonds in Panna District

270. { **Shri Birendra Bahadur Singhji:**
Shri Raghunath Singh:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the two schemes—the Majhgawan Scheme and the Ramkherya Scheme—for diamond prospecting and mining in Panna district of Madhya Pradesh have been scrutinised by Government;

(b) what are the project reports prepared by the National Mineral Development Corporation in this respect; and

(c) whether the Government of India have since taken any decision on them?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) to (c). The National Mineral Development Corporation has prepared two project reports for exploitation of diamond deposits of Ramkherya area and of Majhgawan area in Panna in Madhya Pradesh. The Ramkherya scheme is estimated to cost Rs. 46.2 lakhs with a foreign exchange component of Rs. 27.9 lakhs. The annual output of diamonds is estimated at 12,500 ratties. The Majhgawan scheme is estimated to cost Rs. 90 lakhs with a foreign exchange component of Rs. 29 lakhs. The annual output of diamonds is estimated at 30,000 ratties. The Ramkherya scheme was approved by Government on 16-11-61, while the Majhgawan scheme is under consideration.

N.C.C. Cadets

271. Shri Goray: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) the present strength of the N.C.C. Cadets; and

(b) whether it is contemplated to extend N.C.C. training to all the colleges in the country?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) The strength of NCC Cadets (Senior and Junior Divisions and NCC Rifles) as on 31st March 1961, is 5.30 lakhs.

(b) Yes Sir, to the extent all relevant conditions permit.

Criminal Assault by Police Constables of Delhi

272. { **Shri M. B. Thakore:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that two police constables attached to Kotwali Police Station were arrested for criminally assaulting a woman on 22nd September, 1961 in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof?

(c) whether it is also a fact that this was the second time in this month that constables were involved in criminally assaulting women; and

(d) if so, the details of the first incident?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Yes, on 21st September, 1961.

(b) and (d). A statement is laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 27].

(c) Yes.

Standard of University Education

273. Shri M. B. Thakore: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the University Grants Commission has appointed a 12-member Committee to enquire into the standard of university education in India in the past 15 years and to suggest steps to improve it; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Committee consists of the following members:—

(1) Prof. N. K. Sidhanta, Vice-Chancellor, Delhi University, Delhi .	(*Chairman*)
(2) Dr. A. C. Joshi, Vice-Chancellor, Panjab University . . .	(*Member*)
(3) Dr. S. Govindarajulu, Vice-Chancellor, Sri Venkateswara University, Tirupati	,,
(4) Shri G. D. Parikh, Rector, Bombay, University, Bombay	,,
(5) Shri G. C. Banerjee, Principal, Elphinstone College, Bombay	,,
(6) Shri K. N. Roy, Principal Surendranath College, Calcutta . . .	,,
(7) Dr. R.C. Majumdar, Department of Physics, Delhi University, Delhi . .	,,
(8) Dr. George Kurian, Department of Geography, Madras University, Madras . . .	,,
(9) Shri T.K.N. Menon, Ministry of Education, New Delhi .	,,
(10) Prof. A. B. Lal Department of Political Science, Allahabad, University, Allahabad .	,,

(11) Dr. G. L. Datta, Vice-Chancellor, Vikram University, Ujjain . . . (Member)

12) Dr. P. J. Phillip, Development Officer, University Grants, Commission . Secretary

Reorganisation of Mints

274. Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the high cost of production, the number of workers as compared to other mints in other countries and high overheads, there is any scheme under consideration to reorganise the functioning of mints; and

(b) if so, the nature of the scheme?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). There is no scheme as such to reorganise the functioning of the mints, but the cost accounting system is being introduced in stages with a view to exercise effective control over the cost of production.

National Board of Audio Visual Education

275. Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1164 on the 4th September 1961 and state:

(a) the decision that has been taken on the recommendation of National Board for Audio-visual aid for education with contribution from students; and

(b) when the recommendation is to be implemented?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (b). The matter is still under consideration in consultation with the State Governments/Union Territories. A decision will, therefore, be taken after the Government of India have ascertained their reactions.

दिल्ली में नृत्य की शिक्षा देने वाले स्कूल

२७६. श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री : क्या **वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान और सांस्कृतिक कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में नृत्य की शिक्षा देने वाले कुछ स्कूलों के सम्बन्ध में अनैतिकता की शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इस सम्बन्ध में कोई जांच भी कराई गई थी ;

(ग) उसमें दोषी पाये गये अधिकारियों और व्यवस्थापिकों को क्या कोई दण्ड दिया गया है; और

(घ) भविष्य में इस प्रकार की प्रवृत्ति को प्रोत्साहन न मिले, इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान और सांस्कृतिक कार्य मंत्री (श्री हुमायून् कबिर) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख), (ग) और (घ) सवाल पैदा नहीं होता ।

War Service Employees

277. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3275 on the 4th September, 1961 and state:

(a) whether the orders issued *vide* Ministry of Home Affairs O. M. No. 30/4/46-ESTS (R), dated 18th September, 1947 and clarified by No. 32/10/49-CS, dated 31st March, 1950 and 32/10/49-CS(C), dated 20th September, 1952, laying down the rules for fixation of seniority and initial pay of war service candidates and temporary government employees selected for appointment to war reserved vacancies, were complied with in all cases;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken for implementation of the said orders and to give the war service candidates their due seniority, promotion, confirmation and pay in higher grades (including selection posts) *vis-a-vis* the position attained by those confirmed in post-1945 vacancies and erroneously kept senior to war service candiates due to non-implementation of the said orders in time?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). The orders referred to in part (a) of the Question are of general application and it is expected that those orders have been complied with by all the Departments of the Government of India. (The correct No. of the Third O. M. is 32/49-CS dated 20th September, 1952, and not 32|10/49-CS(C) dated 20th September, 1952)

(c) The benefit of the orders referred to above is admissible only in the grade to which a war service candidate or a temporary Government employee was initially appointed against a war reserved vacancy. His seniority, confirmation and pay etc. in the higher grade to which he was promoted subsequently is to be regulated according to the normal rules applicable to the higher grade concerned.

Congo

278. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether one of the Indian Air Vice Marshalls was sent to Congo;

(b) if so, the purpose of his visit;

(c) whether he submitted any report to Government on situation in Congo; and

(d) if so, the details of his report?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) To study on spot conditions in Congo in view of the UNO's request for the services of certain jet aircraft.

(c) Yes.

(d) Broadly, it contains an appreciation of the role assigned to the IAF contingent in the Congo. It will not be in public interest to disclose details of the report.

505 Army Base Workshop, Delhi Cantt.

279. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that about 80 persons were employed as 'Unpaid Apprentices' in 505 Army Base Workshop, Delhi Cantt. during the year 1959;

(b) whether it is also a fact that some of these were paid without any reference to the Employment Exchange and about 40 such employees were thrown out after a period of three months;

(c) whether the Commandant adopted discriminatory attitude in issuing his personal certificates to these retrenched persons for the purpose of registration with Employment Exchange; and

(d) whether the Ministry has any plan to employ these persons now?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) Sixty-three persons were given training in 505 Army Base Workshop, Delhi Cantt,, for 3 months from April to June 1959 on the distinct understanding that such training would not involve any obligation on the part of the Workshop authorities to provide employment after such training.

(b) No, Sir. Six of the trainees, however, were employed in the normal manner on their being sponsored by the local Employment Exchange.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) No, Sir.

Child Marriages

280. Shri Rameshwar Tantia: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that child marriages are still going on on a large scale;

(b) if so, what steps Government are taking to restrict them; and

(c) whether Government keep records of such marriages?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Records of such marriages are maintained by State Governments.

Hindi Teachers' Seminar at Tirupati

281. Shri Bibhuti Mishra: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Hindi Teachers' Seminar was held at Tirupati (Andhra) during the month of September, 1961;

(b) if so, what was the purpose of the conference; and

(c) what decisions have been taken up by the conference?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) This Seminar was held under the Ministry of Education scheme of holding of such seminars with a view to enabling Hindi Teachers of non-Hindi speaking areas to establish contacts with their counterparts in the Hindi-speaking areas and *vice-versa* and enabling them to familiarise themselves with current development in Hindi language and literature.

(c) The proceedings of the Seminar have not yet been received.

हिन्दी असिस्टेंट

२८२. { **श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :**
श्री स० चं० सामन्त :

क्या **गृह-कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बहुत से अंग्रेजी असिस्टेंट संघ लोक सेवा आयोग की परीक्षा में बैठने के बिना ही नियुक्त कर लिये गये थे ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि संघ लोक सेवा आयोग ने इन असिस्टेंटों के लिये तीन विभागीय परीक्षायें लीं और उनको चेतावनी दी गई कि यदि वे परीक्षा में पास नहीं हुये तो उनको उनके पूर्व पद पर लगा दिया जायेगा ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि ऐसे अंग्रेजी असिस्टेंट जो या तो परीक्षा में बैठे नहीं अथवा जो फेल हो गये अभी तक उन्हें उनके पूर्व पदों पर नहीं लगाया गया जब कि उन हिन्दी असिस्टेंटों को, जो १६५६ में संघ लोक सेवा आयोग द्वारा ली गई परीक्षा में नहीं बैठे अथवा जिनके नाम संघ लोक सेवा आयोग द्वारा निकाली गई ४६ व्यक्तियों की सूची में नहीं थे, उनके पूर्व पदों पर नियुक्त कर दिया गया; और

(घ) यदि उपरोक्त भाग (क), (ख) और (ग) के उत्तर स्वीकारात्मक हों, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दातार) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) से (घ). विभागीय रिक्त स्थानों के कोटे के एक अंश पर केन्द्रीय सचिवालय सेवा के ग्रेड IV में अस्थायी असिस्टेंटों को नियमित (Regular) बनाने के लिये संघ लोक सेवा आयोग ने असिस्टेंट ग्रेड की तीन विभागीय प्रतियोगी परीक्षायें ली थीं । परन्तु इन परीक्षाओं

में विभागीय असिस्टेंटों के लिये बैठना अनिवार्य नहीं था। उनको यह चेतावनी भी नहीं दी गई थी कि यदि वे परीक्षा में नहीं बैठेंगे या उनमें पास नहीं होंगे तो उनको रिवर्ट कर दिया जायेगा। केन्द्रीय सचिवालय सेवा में भाग लेने वाले मंत्रालयों/कार्यालयों में हिन्दी असिस्टेंटों के पदों पर नियमित रूप से भर्ती करने के लिये १९५९ में संघ लोक सेवा आयोग द्वारा हिन्दी असिस्टेंटों की परीक्षा ली गई थी। इसलिये बिना परीक्षा पास किये हिन्दी असिस्टेंटों के पदों पर नियुक्त व्यक्तियों को जिन्हें अस्थायी रूप से भरती किया गया था एक के अतिरिक्त सभी को हटा कर परीक्षा पास किये व्यक्तियों को नियुक्त कर दिया गया है। बिना परीक्षा पास किये यह शेष हिन्दी असिस्टेंट नागपुर के एक कार्यालय में नियुक्त हैं, जहां पर परीक्षा पास किये व्यक्तियों में से कोई भी जाने को तैयार नहीं था।

हिन्दी असिस्टेंट

२८३. { **श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :**
{ **श्री स० चं० सामन्त :**

क्या **गृह-कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि संघ लोक सेवा आयोग ने जून, १९५९ में हिन्दी असिस्टेंटों के लिये एक परीक्षा ली थी ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि परीक्षा के विज्ञापन फार्म में यह लिखा गया था कि परीक्षा में केवल लोअर डिवीजन क्लर्क और अपर डिवीजन क्लर्क ही बैठ सकते हैं और उन्हें उनके वेतन के अतिरिक्त ३० रुपये विशेष वेतन मिलेगा ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि विज्ञापन में कहीं भी यह नहीं लिखा था कि जो व्यक्ति पहले से असिस्टेंटों के रूप में काम कर रहे हैं उन्हें परीक्षा में बैठना होगा ;

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि विज्ञापन में स्पष्ट रूप से यह कहा गया था कि परीक्षा भावी खाली स्थानों को भरने के लिये ली जा रही है ;

(ङ) क्या यह भी सच है कि हिन्दी असिस्टेंटों के पद पर काम करने वाले सभी व्यक्तियों को उनके पूर्व पद पर लगा दिया गया ; और

(च) यदि उपरोक्त भाग (क) से (ङ) तक के उत्तर स्वीकारात्मक हों, तो पुराने हिन्दी असिस्टेंटों को, जो यह काम भली प्रकार कर रहे थे और जिन्होंने भारत सरकार का हिन्दी कार्य आरम्भ किया था, उनके पूर्व पदों पर लगाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री दातार) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) यह परीक्षा केन्द्रीय सचिवालय सेवा के उन अपर डिवीजन/लोअर डिवीजन क्लर्कों के लिये खुली थी, जिन्होंने स्नातक परीक्षा में एक विषय हिन्दी का भी पास किया था और जिन्होंने १-१-१९५९ को लोअर डिवीजन क्लर्क या किसी ऊंचे ग्रेड में कम से कम एक वर्ष की लगातार सेवा अवधि पूरी की थी। नोटिस के अनुसार हिन्दी असिस्टेंटों के रूप में नियुक्त होने वाले सफल उम्मीदवारों को अपने ग्रेड वेतन के अतिरिक्त तीस रुपये मासिक का विशेष वेतन मिलना था।

(ग) जी हां, परन्तु नोटिस में ऐसा भी कोई निर्देश नहीं था, कि इन लोगों को परीक्षा में बैठने की आवश्यकता नहीं है।

(घ) नोटिस में यह लिखा गया था, कि जब-जब आवश्यकता होगी सफल उम्मीदवारों को, जिन्हें सरकार अन्य सभी प्रकार से

उपयुक्त समझे, हिन्दी असिस्टेंट के रूप में नियुक्त किया जाएगा । इस में वर्तमान और आगामी सभी रिक्त स्थान सम्मिलित थे ।

(ङ) एक के सिवाय सारे असफल हिन्दी असिस्टेंटों के स्थान पर जून, १९५९ की हिन्दी असिस्टेंटों की परीक्षा में उत्तीर्ण उम्मीदवार नियुक्त कर दिए गए हैं । शेष एक असफल हिन्दी असिस्टेंट नागपुर में नियुक्त है, जहां पर जाने को कोई भी सफल उम्मीदवार तैयार नहीं है ।

(च) क्योंकि बिना परीक्षा के हिन्दी असिस्टेंटों की नियुक्तियां पूर्णतः अस्थायी रूप में की गई थीं, जब तक कि भरती के नियमित ढंग के बारे में कोई निर्णय न ले लिया जाए, इसलिये इनके स्थान पर सफल उम्मीदवार प्राप्त होने पर नियुक्त कर दिए गए ।

अनुसूचित जातियों के ऋणग्रस्त व्यक्तियों को सहायता

२८४. { **श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :**
{ **श्री स० चं० सामन्त :**

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार केन्द्र द्वारा प्रशासित राज्य-क्षेत्रों में रहने वाले अनुसूचित जातियों के लोगों को अपने ऋण चुकाने में सहायता देने के लिये विधान बनाने का विचार कर रही है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस योजना की रूप-रेखा क्या है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री दातार) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

नये पद बनाने और उन्हें भरने पर रोक

२८५. **श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :** क्या गृह-कार्य मत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत सरकार ने नई जगहों को भरने और खोलने पर जो रोक लगाई है उस पर कोई खास अमल नहीं किया गया;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय ने ही छः सौ क्लर्कों को भरती किया है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री दातार) : (क) से (ग). नये पदों के निर्माण पर २ जनवरी, १९६० को लगाया गया सामान्य प्रतिबन्ध विभिन्न नियमित सेवाओं की पदालि (cadre) की शक्ति बनाए रखने के लिये जिनमें प्रतियोगी परीक्षाओं द्वारा नियुक्ति होती है पर लागू नहीं होता। केन्द्रीय सचिवालय क्लैरिकल सेवा में शामिल लोअर डिवीजन क्लर्कों के पदों पर, संघ लोक सेवा आयोग द्वारा ली जाने वाली प्रतियोगी परीक्षा के आधार पर नियुक्ति की जाती है। पिछली परीक्षा दिसम्बर, १९५९ में हुई थी । ऐसी अगली परीक्षा आयोग दिसम्बर, १९६१ में ले रहा है। इस अवधि में विभिन्न मंत्रालयों की तात्कालिक आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति के लिये सचिवालय में रिक्त ३०३ लोअर डिवीजन क्लर्कों के पद पूर्णतः अस्थायी आधार पर भरे गए हैं। ये नियुक्तिया एक वर्ष या दिसम्बर, १९६१ की आयोग द्वारा ली जाने वाली परीक्षा में पास होने वाले उम्मीदवारों की उपलब्धि तक (इनमें से जो भी तिथि पहली हो) के लिये की गई है।

केन्द्रीय सचिवालय के असिस्टेंट

२८६. **श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :** क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सचिवालय में ऐसे अस्थायी असिस्टेंटों की संख्या कितनी है, जिन्होंने संघ लोक सेवा आयोग की परीक्षा पास नहीं की है;

(ख) ऐसे असिस्टेंटों के बारे में सरकार की नीति क्या है;

(ग) वे कब तक बिना संघ लोक सेवा आयोग की परीक्षा पास किये अपनी जगहों पर कायम रह सकते हैं?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री दातार): (क) सूचना सुगमता से उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(ख) और (ग). ये लोग अपनी जगहों पर कब तक कायम रहने के पात्र हैं जब तक उनके लिये असिस्टेंटों के पद उपलब्ध हैं।

१९६० में केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों की हड़ताल

२८७. { **श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :**
श्री भूलन सिंह :

क्या **गृह-कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) केन्द्रीय कर्मचारियों ने १९६० में जो हड़ताल की थी उसमें शामिल होने की वजह से कितने कर्मचारियों को दण्ड दिया गया;

(ख) इनमें से कितने कर्मचारियों को नौकरी से अलग कर दिया गया; और

(ग) ऐसे कितने कर्मचारी हैं जिनके चाल-चलन के लेखे में यह लिख दिया गया कि उनको अवैध हड़ताल में भाग लेने की वजह से दण्डित किया गया?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री दातार): (क) और (ग). सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

(ख) ५२।

हिन्दी असिस्टेंटों को पूर्व पदों पर भेजना

२८८. { **श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :**
श्री स० चं० सामन्त :

क्या **गृह-कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) १९५९ में आयोजित हिन्दी असिस्टेंटों की परीक्षा के आधार पर जिन हिन्दी असिस्टेंटों को पूर्व पदों पर भेज दिया गया उनमें से ऐसे कितने थे जिनकी तीन साल से अधिक नौकरी थी;

(ख) क्या इन लोगों को १९४९ के अस्थायी सेवा नियमों के अन्तर्गत अर्द्धस्थायी (क्वासी परमानेन्ट) होने का हक दिया गया; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री दातार): (क) १३।

(ख) और (ग). बिना परीक्षा के हिन्दी असिस्टेंटों के पद पर नियुक्त उन व्यक्तियों को जिन्हें रिवर्ट कर दिया गया है उन पदों पर अर्द्धस्थायी (क्वासी परमानेन्ट) किये जाने के अधिकार का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता क्योंकि इन लोगों की नियुक्तियां पूर्णतः अस्थायी प्रबन्ध के रूप में की गई थीं और अंतिम रूप से इन पदों के लिये अनुमोदित भरती के तरीके के अनुसार नहीं थीं।

हिन्दी असिस्टेंट

२८९. **श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी** : क्या **गृह-कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) १९४८ से अब तक असिस्टेंट ग्रेड की कितनी परीक्षायें लोक संघ सेवा आयोग द्वारा आयोजित की गई;

(ख) इन परीक्षाओं में जो असिस्टेंट फेल हुए उनकी संख्या क्या है ; और उनमें से ऐसे कितने हैं जो अब भी अस्थायी रूप से अपनी जगहों पर काम कर रहे हैं ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि हिन्दी असिस्टेंटों के लिये १९५९ में जो परीक्षा आयोजित की गई थी उसके आधार पर उन सभी हिन्दी असिस्टेंटों को रिवर्ट कर दिया गया है, जो परीक्षा में नहीं बैठे या असफल रहे थे ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री दातार) : (क) आठ, जिनमें से तीन विभागीय परीक्षायें थी, और ग्रेड की सीधी भरती के लिए पांच खुली प्रतियोगी परीक्षाएं थीं ।

(ख) सूचना सुगमता से उपलब्ध नहीं है ।

(ग) और (घ). संघलोक सेवा आयोग द्वारा १९५९ में ली गई हिन्दी असिस्टेंट परीक्षा केन्द्रीय सचिवालय सेवा योजना में भाग लेने वाले मंत्रालयों/कार्यालयों में हिन्दी असिस्टेंटों के पदों पर नियुमित रूप से नियुक्तियां करने के लिए थीं । केवल एक को छोड़ कर उन सभी असफल हिन्दी असिस्टेंटों के पदों पर जो इस परीक्षा से पहले अस्थायी आधार पर नियुक्त किए गए थे, परीक्षा में पास हुए व्यक्तियों को नियुक्त कर दिया गया है । बिना परीक्षा पास किये यह हिन्दी असिस्टेंट नागपुर के एक कार्यालय में नियुक्त है जहां पर परीक्षा में पास हुए व्यक्तियों में से कोई जाने को तैयार नहीं है ।

Public Sector Undertakings

290. Shri Damani: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government contemplate to have recruitment to the Scientific and Technical Pool to man the Public sector undertakings; and

(b) if so, the nature of scheme contemplated as such?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) No. The pool is intended primarily for temporary placement of well-qualified Indian scientists and technologists returning from abroad. Recruitment to the pool is continuous. Persons appointed to the pool may be attached to a public sector undertaking where suitable, but it is not contemplated that there should be recruitment to the pool specifically for the object of manning public undertakings.

(b) Does not arise.

Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961

291. Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: Will the Minister of **Law** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2832 on the 30th August, 1961 and **state:**

(a) whether the States have enforced the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961; and

(b) if so, how many and what are these States?

The Deputy Minister of Law (Shri Hajarnavis): (a) In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of section 1 of the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961, the Central Government appointed the 1st day of July, 1961, for the coming into force of the Act throughout India except the State of Jammu and Kashmir and the question of enforcement of the Act by the States does not arise.

(b) Does not arise.

Naga Rebels

292. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an under-ground camp of 30 rebels was captured by the Indian Army at Leisan in the sub-division of Ukhrul;

(b) if so, whether these rebels have been prosecuted in any court of law; and

(c) if so, under what charges they have been prosecuted?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) On the 30th August, 1961, on receipt of information, an army petrol party went to Leisan village in Ukhrul Sub-Division and apprehended 24 Naga hostiles from whom some arms and ammunition were recovered.

(b) and (c). Yes. They have been prosecuted under sections 11 and 25 of the West Bengal Security Act, 1950, as extended to Manipur, for subversive activities and for wearing olive green uniforms. Seven of them have also been prosecuted under section 19(f) of the Indian Arms Act for being in possession of arms and ammunition without licence. These cases are sub-judice.

Arrest of Police Constables in Manipur

293. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some police constables on duty in the Manipur Chief Commissioner's House compound were arrested at the time of committing rape on a woman; and

(b) if so, action taken in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Yes. One constable is alleged to have committed rape on a woman. Seven constables were arrested.

(b) A regular case under Sections 376|342|147|149 I.P.C. has been registered. All the constables have been placed under suspensions and disciplinary proceedings initiated.

Agricultural Colony in Mysore State

294. Shri Agadi: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the statement laid on the Table on the 23rd December, 1960 in fulfilment of the assurance given in reply to Unstarred Question No. 480 on the 21st November, 1960 and state:

(a) whether any further enquiry has been made in the matter to fix the responsibility for defective construction of quarters in the agricultural colony near Kamalapuram, Mysore State;

(b) whether any repairs have been carried out and what is the present condition of the buildings; and

(c) whether they have been now occupied by the agriculturists or agricultural labourers?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) to (c). The information has been called for from the Government of Mysore and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is received.

Seniority Lists of Mysore Government Officials

295. Shri Agadi: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Mysore Government have sought the Centre's opinion or advice in connection with finalising the seniority lists of the State Government Officials;

(b) if so, the categories and number of the officials pending finalisation of the seniority lists;

(c) whether the Union Government have published any seniority liists of Mysore State Government officials in 1957 and subsequently in 1960;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the list of 1960 was negatived by the Mysore High Court;

(f) when the lists are going to be published; and

(g) whether the lists would be published by the Union Government or by the State Government?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Under Section 115 of the States Reorganisation Act 1956, the Central Government is responsible for affecting integration of services in the

States affected by States Reorganisation. It was decided that all preliminary work should be done by the concerned State Governments in order to enable the Central Government to discharge its responsibility in this matter. The Government of Mysore published provisional seniority lists in 1957 and published fresh lists in 1960 which they called final lists. The competence of the State Government to publish such final lists was challenged by way of writ petitions and the High Court of Mysore declared that the State Government has no competence to publish final lists and therefore quashed the so-called final lists in respect of the Departments to which the writ petitions related. Thereafter, the Central Government have indicated to the State Government the steps to be taken in regard to integration of services.

(b) Seniority lists in respect of gazetted and non-gazetted officers are yet to be finalised by the Central Government. The number of gazetted and non-gazetted officers involved is estimated to be 2,658 and 139,385 respectively.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Yes.

(f) The lists can be published only after the State Government forward all the representations received against the provisional lists published in 1957 and other representations that might have been received subsequently together with the comments for consideration by the appropriate Advisory Committee. The Central Government can take final decisions only after receipt of the advice of the appropriate Advisory Committee.

(g) The common gradation lists as finalised by the Central Government will be published by the State Government.

मैसूर में लोहे की कच्ची धातु के भण्डार

२९९. **श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी** : क्या इस्पात, खान और ईंधन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि चालू वर्ष में मैसूर में उच्च श्रेणी के खनिज लोहे के कितने भण्डार पाये गये, उनको कब और कैसे उपयोग में लाया जायेगा ?

खान और तेल मंत्री (श्री के० दे० मालवीय) : चालू वर्ष में भारतीय भूगर्भीय सर्वेक्षण विभाग को मैसूर में उच्च श्रेणी के कच्चे लोहे का कोई संचय नहीं मिला है ; परन्तु मैसूर सरकार द्वारा सूचित किया गया है कि १९६०–६१ के क्षेत्रीय काल के दौरान में उत्तर कनाडा शिमोगा, दक्षिण कनडा और चिकमगलूर जिलों के भागों में राज्य के भूगर्भीय विभाग द्वारा सर्वेक्षण कार्यों को जारी रखा गया तथा लगभग ३२० वर्ग मील का सर्वेक्षण किया गया ; जिसके परिणाम स्वरूप निम्नलिखित क्षेत्रों में कच्चे लोहे के नये भण्डारों का पता लगा :—

(१) चिकमगलूर तालुका के अट्टिगुण्डी और पिथ में ५८–६६ प्रतिशत ग्रेड के लगभग ८० मिलियन टन के पाये जाने का अनुमान लगाया गया ।

(२) सागर तालुका के कोटेवारे प्लटेयू में ६०–६२ प्रतिशत धातु के लगभग २० मिलियन टन निर्धारण किया गया ।

(३) होसानगर तालुका के कोडाचादरी चोटी और इसके आस पास में ५८–६० प्रतिशत धातु के लगभग ३.५ मिलियन टन का पाया जाना सिद्ध हुआ ।

(४) येल्लापुर के कोलचे तथा चिर्ला और सूपापेथा तालुका में ५८–६० प्रतिशत धातु के लगभग १३ मिलियन टन के होने का अनुमान लगाया गया ।

(५) येल्लापुर तालुका में बिसगोड स्थान पर ५४–५६ प्रतिशत धातु के लगभग ४।। लाख टन का पाया जाना सिद्ध हुआ।

(६) अंकोला तालुका के कोडला गड्डे के स्थान पर ५४–५८ प्रतिशत धातु के लगभग २ लाख टन के पाये जाने का अनुमान लगाया गया ।

(७) पुत्तूर तालुका के अरबदगुड्डी के पश्चिम में ५४–५६ प्रतिशत धातु के लगभग १ मिलियन टन के प्रारम्भिक अनुमान पर निर्धारण किया गया ; और

(८) पुत्तूर तालुका के ओडयमुख के पास बन्टावल तालुका के कन्याना और कोंडापुर तालुका के केराडी में निम्न ग्रेड से ले कर मध्यम ग्रेड के धातु का थोड़ी मात्रा में होना ।

राज्य सरकार द्वारा उपर्युक्त भूभण्डारों वाले क्षेत्रों को सरकारी क्षेत्र में समुपयोजन के लिए आरक्षित किया गया है ।

Kutch Benevolent Fund

297. Shri Khimji: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a fund known as 'Kutch Benevolent Fund' was constituted on the formation of Kutch as Part 'C' State and His Highness the Mharao of Kutch was to contribute from his Privy Purse Rs. 50,000 annually for educational and medical relief purposes in Kutch; and

(b) if so, what is the position of this fund after the merger of Kutch with the State of Bombay and on bifurcation of the State of Bombay and merger of Kutch with the new state of Gujarat?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Yes.

(b) After the merger of Kutch with the former State of Bombay, the administration of the Fund was transferred to the Government of Bombay. Since the re-organisation of the State of Bombay and merger of Kutch with the new State of Gujarat, the Fund is being administered by the Government of Gujarat.

Steel Price

298. Shri Khimji: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) the import prices of various categories of steel; and

(b) the comparative prices of similar categories manufactured in India?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 28].

Electoral Rolls for General Elections

299. Shri Kumbhar: Will the Minister of **Law** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the electoral rolls of all the States and Union Administrations have been revised for the next General Elections;

(b) whether any complaint has been received from any source for omission of electorates; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken thereon before the elections?

The Deputy Minister of Law (Shri Hajarnavis): (a) The electoral rolls have been finally published after revision in most of the constituencies. The revision work is in progress in the remaining constituencies and in these, the final publication of the electoral rolls is expected by the 15th December.

(b) and (c). Certain complaints were received regarding the exclusion of eligible voters from, and in some cases the inclusion of ineligible ones in, the electoral rolls. In all such cases remedial action was taken wherever necessary and possible.

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

300. Shri Kumbhar: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Plan programmes have so far been prepared by various State Governments and Union Administrations for allotment of house sites and financial aid for the homeless Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes during the Third Five Year Plan period;

(b) if so, the nature of the plan;

(c) whether all the homeless Scheduled Castes and Tribes people would be housed at the end of the Third Plan period; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) to (d). The information is being collected from the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations and will be laid on the Table of House as soon as it is received.

Text Books in Delhi Schools

301. Shri Kunhan: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2909 on the 30th August, 1961 and state:

(a) whether the enquiry about the poor quality of text books selected in Delhi has been completed;

(b) if so, whether Government have considered the report of the enquiry committee;

(c) if so, the main points of the report; and

(d) the decision taken thereon?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Not yet.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

पिछड़े वर्ग

३०२. श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया: क्या **गृह-कार्य** मंत्री यह बता े की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पिछड़ा वर्ग संघ, उत्तर देश की ओर से पिछड़े वर्ग आयोग की सिफारिशों को तत्काल लागू करने के सम्बन्ध में कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुए हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस पर क्या कार्यवाही हुई ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार पिछड़े वर्ग आयोग की सिफारिशों को लागू करने जा रही है, या अभी उस पर विचार किया जा रहा है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दातार) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

(ग) पिछड़े वर्ग आयोग की रिपोर्ट जब ३–९–१९५६ को सदन में प्रस्तुत की गई थी उसके साथ ही स्मृति पत्र में सदन को यह सूचित कर दिया गया था कि सरकार ने उस रिपोर्ट पर क्या कार्यवाही की है । "अतिरिक्त पिछड़ा वर्ग" के सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने जो निर्णय लिया है उसकी भी सूचना अतरांकित प्रश्न संख्या ९०३ के उत्तर देते समय १४–८–१९६१ को सदन को दे दी गई थी ।

कोयले के ग्रेड निर्धारित करने की प्रक्रिया

३०३. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या **इस्पात, खान और ईंधन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कोयले के ग्रेड निर्धारित करने की प्रक्रिया में बहुत जल्दी जल्दी परिवर्तन किये गये हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो १९५१ से १९६१ तक कितनी बार परिवर्तन किये गये ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि कोयला बोर्ड के कुछ सदस्यों ने मंत्रालय को एक पत्र लिखा है, जिसमें उन्होंने कोयले को निम्न श्रेणी का बनाने की प्रक्रिया को अवास्तविक और अवैज्ञानिक बताया है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

इस्पात, खान और ईधन मंत्री (सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) तथा (ख). यह कहना ठीक नहीं है कि जल्दी जल्दी परिवर्तन किये गये हैं । पहले की अपेक्षा कुछ अधिक सुस्पष्ट प्रक्रिया को निर्धारित करते हुए केवल हाल ही में परिवर्तन किये गये थे ।

(ग) तथा (घ) कोयले के ग्रेड के विषय में बोर्ड द्वारा हाल में निर्धारित की गई इन प्रक्रियों के सम्बन्ध में एक पत्र प्राप्त हुआ है । इस पत्र का विषय परीक्षाधीन है ।

Forged Challans of Reserve Bank and State Bank of India

304. Shri Agadi: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that forged challans of Reserve Bank of India and State Bank, Bangalore branches have been submitted to the Regional Transport Authority in Mysore State, and Income Tax authorities in Mysore State;

(b) if so, the total amount of such forged challans as investigated by the State Police;

(c) whether it is a fact that this matter is contemplated to be entrusted to the Central Intelligence Department for further investigation; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). It is understood that during the year 1960 challans of the value of about Rs. 9 lakhs bearing forged rubber stamps and signatures of the passing officials of the Bangalore office of the Reserve Bank of India were recovered from the office of the Regional Transport Officer, Bangalore. The fraud appears to have been committed in the office of the Regional Transport Officer, the principal accused being an employee of that office. The arrangements for the payment of motor vehicles tax at the Bangalore office of the Reserve Bank of India have been discontinued with effect from the 12th May, 1960 and the amounts in question are now being received departmentally by the officers of the State Government. According to the information available to the Central Government, no challans relating to the payment or refund of income tax appear to have been forged.

(c) and (d). The case has not been entrusted to the Central Intelligence Bureau. As the State Government are primarily concerned, it is for that Government to decide on the nature of the investigations and the further action to be taken.

Prize Bond Prizes

305. Shri Agadi: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of Prizes, claimed and unclaimed, of interest-free Prize Bonds Drawings since the inception; and

(b) the denominations and total respective amounts of unclaimed Prizes since inception to date?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai):

	Total Amount Rs.
(*a*) Prizes claimed .	45,42,400
Prizes unclaimed .	13,68,550
Doubtful cases *i.e.*, where the question of eligibility has yet to be decided	11,500
(*b*) Rs. 100 denomination . . .	5,24,500
Rs. 5 denomination .	8,44,050
	13,68,550

Coal Movement

306. Shri Hem Barua: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that his Ministry has approached the Ministry of Transport and Communications to evolve some methods to handle coal movement by road transport from the collieries at economic rates; and

(b) if so, what is the response of Ministry concerned?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). Whereas this Ministry has not directly approached the Ministry of Transport and Communications in this regard, the Planning Commission's Working Group on Coal Production & Transport has suggested that the Roads Wing of the Ministry of Transport and Communications, in co-ordination with the Coal Controller's Office, should examine the feasibility of coal being moved by road within a certain radius of the supplying collieries. This examination is presently in hand and will, *inter alia*, take account of such factors as the existence of road facilities, availability of motor trucks and the economy of movement by road. Fairly large quantities of coal are at present being moved by road over short distances.

Coal-fields in Madhya Pradesh

307. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to further exploit the Madhya Pradesh Coalfields; and

(b) if so, the details of the proposal?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) Yes.

(b) The coal production programme in the Third Plan provides for the further exploitation of the western sector of the Korba field and other fields, namely, Bisrampur, Churcha-Jhilimili, Korea Block II, Kotma, Pench|Kanhan|Patherkhera and Singrauli coalfields in Madhya Pradesh for an additional production of the order of 10 to 11 million tons.

Land for Military Cantonments

308. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Dafence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether large areas of land have recently been acquired by Government for establishing military cantonments in Satgaon, Jhargaon, Bargaon Jorhat and some other areas in Assam;

(b) if so, how much land has been acquired; and

(c) how many persons have been rendered homeless?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) Some land have recently been acquired in Assam but at present there is no proposal to set up any Cantonment.

(b) Acquisition of 451·40 acres has been completed and some more areas are under acquisition.

(c) The information is not readily available and is being collected from the State Government. This will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

Staff of Food and Rationing Departments

309. Shri Nath Pai: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that the food and the rationing departments in the Central and other State Governments were governed by the Defence of India Act along with other essential Departments in war services personnel, Military Accounts Departments etc.; and

(b) if so, what are the past service benefits granted by the Government of India for such essential staff of war service and Military Accounts Departments after absorption?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) The Defence of India Act 1939 (Act 35 of 1939) did not apply to any particular Department of the Central or the then Provincial Governments.

(b) As service rendered in the late Military Accounts Department during the last World War has been recognised as war service, ex-employees of that Department are, on appointment to civil posts, allowed to count their previous war service for purposes of pay, seniority and pension to the extent, and subject to the conditions, prescribed in the relevant orders. Attention in this connection is invited to copies of the orders laid on the Table of the House on the 15th March 1961, in reply to unstarred question No. 1775, asked by Shri Ram Garib. The Ministry of Finance have also issued orders regarding fixation of pay of ex-clerks of the Military Accounts Department on their absorption in civil offices.

Welfare of Backward Classes

310. Shri B. C. Mullick: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Unstarred Question No. 2878 on the 30th August, 1961 and state:

(a) the nature of work on which the State Government of Orissa have spent Rs. 7 lakhs for the welfare of the backward classes in the flood affected areas; and

(b) whether any special help has been given by the Centre to Orissa for the Scheduled Castes affected by floods in 1961 as emergency relief?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) For the construction of houses.

(b) No, Sir.

Scientific Exploration of Indian Ocean

311. Shri Hem Barua: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the research vessel 'vit yaz' has recently photographed the gigantic tracks of a seamonster unknown to science in the Indian Ocean on a bed 9,745 ft. deep; and

(b) if so, what are the brief details of this monster?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) and (b). Government have no information.

जीवन बीमा निगम की पालिसियों का व्यपगत होना

३१३. श्री अनिरुद्ध सिंह : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जीवन बीमा निगम द्वारा जारी की गई पालिसियों में व्यपगत (lapsed) पालिसियों के अनुपात में क्रमशः वृद्धि हो रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) इस स्थिति को सुधारने के लिये क्या उपाय किये जा रहे हैं ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) :
(क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग) ये सवाल पैदा ही नहीं होते ।

Ram Roop Vidya Mandir Higher Secondary School, Kamla Nagar,

313. **Shri Kunhan:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2904 on 30th August 1961 and state:

(a) the details of the unauthorised fees charged by Ram Roop Vidya Mandir Higher Secondary School, Kamla Nagar, Delhi;

(b) whether the school authorities have stopped charging these fees;

(c) if so, from what date;

(d) whether levy of refreshment fees has been made optional;

(e) if so, the amount of refreshment fees collected thereafter; and

(f) how this figure compares with the collection previously made on compulsory basis?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K.L. Shrimali): (a)—

- (i) Fee of Rs. 4 p.m. for extra mural activities on a compulsory basis.
- (ii) Levy of tuition fee from girl students at the rates prescribed for boys (the rate of tuition fee prescribed for girl students is lower than that for boys).
- (iii) Levy of a refreshment fee at Rs. 4 p.m. on a compulsory basis.
- (iv) Levy of games fee from girl students at a higher rate than permissible.
- (v) Compulsory levy of stationery fee of Rs. 1 p.m.

(b) and (c). Not yet, except in regard to item (ii) above. The school has started charging tuition fee from girl students at the prescribed rate with effect from October, 1960.

(d) Not yet.

(e) and (f). Do not arise.

हरिजनों के लिये भूमि

२१४. **श्री वाल्मीकि** : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को यह विदित है कि दिल्ली में जहां चकबन्दी चल रही है हरिजनों के लिये आवास, तथा अन्य सामाजिक कार्यों के लिये न केवल जमीन न के बराबर छोड़ी जा रही है बल्कि उनकी अपनी जमीनें छीनी जा रही हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि ग्रामों में वे स्थान, जिन पर हरिजनों की झोंपड़ियां हैं, उनके नहीं हैं ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उन्हें उन पर स्वामित्व के अधिकार देने के हेतु क्या पग उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दातार) : (क) चकबन्दी में हरिजनों के आवास के लिये बहुत काफी जमीन सुरक्षित रखी गई थी और उनसे जमीन छीनी जाने का सवाल ही नहीं है ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

(ग) जी नहीं ।

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Oil Survey in Gangetic Valley

315. { **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether the seismic work done in the Gangetic Valley has shown some signs of possibility of oil; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Not so far.

(b) Does not arise.

Confirmation of Armed Forces Headquarters Staff

316. **Shri S. M. Banerjee**: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1086 on the 30th August, 1961 and state:

(a) whether orders regarding 80 per cent permanency of staff of Armed Forces Headquarters, New Delhi have been issued; and

(b) if not, what are the reasons for the delay?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) and (b). Orders regarding conversion of 80 per cent of temporary technical posts into permanent in Armed Forces Headquarters have issued in a large number of cases. The remaining cases where such conversion can be authorised are under examination. Such conversion in respect of Class IV staff has also been authorised. The question of conversion of 80 per cent temporary posts into permanent in civilian officer, supervisory, clerical and stenographers grades is under consideration.

Iron Ore Mines

317. **Shri Ram Garib**: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that M/s. India Stone Lime Co., Subzi Mandi, Delhi, are holding some mines of iron ore in India;

(b) if so, how many and where they are located;

(c) how much iron ore was produced by the company during 1956 to 1961, year-wise;

(d) whether it is also a fact that the company have failed to produce the iron ore as compared to other Mine Owners; and

(e) if so, what action Government propose to take in this regard?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) None at present.

(b) Shri Amar Singh proprietor of M/s. India Stone Lime Co., Subzi Mandi, Delhi was granted a mining lease for iron ore on 5-3-54 by the erstwhile Government of Pepsu over 302 acres in villages Chhabra Bibipur, Antri, Zenpur and Beharipur in Mohindergarh district. The firm did not pay royalty and other dues to the Govt. of Punjab. The State Government served a notice on the firm on 17-5-61 to pay State dues but as the firm failed to comply with it, the lease stands terminated.

(c) The iron ore produced from the mines during years 1956 to 1961 yearwise is given below:

Year	Quantity in Tons
1956 . . .	2,905
1957 . . .	. .
1958 . . .	. .
1959 . .	100
1960 . . .	2,964
1961 (Jan. to April) .	948

(d) The production was low as phosphorous conten of the iron produced in the mine was high and ready market was not available for it.

(e) Does not arise.

Cultural Grants to Andhra Organisations

318. **Shri Ramam:**
Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:

Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the names of organisations which were given grants for promotion of cultural activities in Andhra

Pradesh during 1960-61 and for 1961-62 so far; and

(b) the amount sanctioned to each of them during the above period?

The Minister for Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) and (b).

	Name of Organisation	*Amount* Rs.
	1960-61	
(1)	Dairatul'-Maarif-il-Osmania, Hyderabad	40,000
(2)	Andhra Saraswastha Parishath, Hyderabad	25,000
(3)	Ramakrishna Mission Ashram, Vishakhapatnam . . .	20,000
(4)	Shri Rama Vilas Sabha, Chittoor .	15,000
(5)	Abul Kalam Azad Oriental Research Institute . . .	10,000
(6)	New Poornananda Dramatic Theatres (Surabhi), Hyderabad	7,500
(7)	Islamic Culture Board, Hyderabad . .	5,000
(8)	Narsapur Mahila . Sangham, Narsapur .	3,000
(9)	Indara-e-Adbiyat Urdu, Khairatabad, (Hyderabad) . .	2,500 2,500
(10)	The Academy of Bharata Natyam, Hyderabad . .	1,000
	1961-62	
(1)	Islamic Culture Board, Hyderabad . .	[5,000
(2)	Andhra Sahitya Parishat, Kakinada . .	2,625
(3)	Islamic Publications Society, Hyderabad .	2,560
(4)	Sayeedia Library Association, Hyderabad	700
(5)	Andhra Historical Research Society, Rajahmundry . .	500

Census

319. Shri Basumatari: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether separate record was made about the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes of India in the enumeration in the last Census of 1961 just to determine their population on economic grounds; and

(b) if so, the population thereof, State-wise?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) Yes, but this was done not only to colect data on economic characteristics but also on other aspects e.g. education, marital status etc.

(b) The data collected are in the process of compilation in the various tabulation offices set up for the purpose. The population of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes is expected to be available by the middle of 1962.

Cars confiscated by Custom House and Central Excise Authorities

320. Shri Subiman Ghose: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether some vehicles (particularly cars) have been confiscated by the Custom House and Central Excise authorities in Delhi, Calcutta and Bombay;

(b) if so, the number of such cars confiscated in Delhi, Calcutta and Bombay from 1957 to 1961;

(c) the value of each car separately;

(d) whether these cars were put to auction;

(e) if so, the value fetched in auction in each year separately;

(f) whether some cars are used by the staff of the Custom House and Central Excise as staff cars;

(g) if so, the number of such cars and their value; and

(h) under whose permission or sanction these were used as staff cars?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (h). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Oil Technicians for Training Abroad

321. **Shri Subiman Ghose:**
Shri Raghunath Singh:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether oil technicians are sent by Oil and Natural Gas Commission for training abroad;

(b) if so, how many trainees were sent in 1960 and 1961 so far and to which country;

(c) whether Oil technicians going abroad for training are required to give an undertaking that they will not get married there; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a). Yes, Sir.

(b) In 1960, 29 technicians were sent abroad for training; 12 to USSR; 6 to U.S.A.; 5 to France; 2 to Rumania; 2 to Canada 1 to Italy and 1 to West Germany. In 1961, 82 technicians were sent abroad for training; 67 to USSR; 1 to USSR/USA/Canada; 2 to West Germany; 5 to Canada; 3 to France; 1 to U.K.; 2 to U.S.A. and 1 to USSR/Hungary.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) It was considered inadvisable for the young trainees to spend time in social engagements rather than pursuing their studies.

Price Index of Consumer Goods in Delhi

322. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state how far the price-index of the consumers' goods in Delhi has risen following the declaration of Delhi as an 'A' Class city?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): Delhi was declared as an 'A' Class city with effect from 1st July 1961 on 25th July, 1961. The working class consumer price-index for Delhi (1949—100) remained at 130 during July 1961 and August 1961. In September 1961, there was, in fact, a fall, the index reaching 128.

Salary of I.C.S. Officers

323. **Pandit D. N. Tiwary:**
Shri Supakar:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether final decision has been taken regarding the fixation of salary of I.C.S. officers in posts created after the 14th August, 1947; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). The matter is still under examination.

Appointment of Director of Military Lands and Cantonments

324. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Chuni Lal:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that appointment to the post of Director of Military Lands and Cantonments is made from amongst I.A.S. Officers;

(b) if so, whether this rule is strictly followed; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a), (b) and (c). Under existing rules, the post of Director, Military Lands and Cantonments is filled by promotion from the administrative grade of the Military Lands & Cantonments Service but Government, may appoint an officer of an All India Service to the post. These rules are strictly followed.

Seed Multiplication Scheme

325. **Shri Agadi:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Committee to survey the Seed Multiplication Scheme working in the States has been appointed;

(b) if so, on what date;

(c) the names of the members of the Committee;

(d) the States surveyed so far;

(e) whether Government intends to survey all the States;

(f) if so, when is the survey expected to be completed and reports submitted; and

(g) the expenses incurred since the inception of the Committee to date?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) to (g). A statement is laid on the table of the House. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 29].

Nawab of Dujana

326. Shri Agadi: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2086 on the 22nd August, 1961 and state:

(a) whether the Nawab of Dujana has gone to Pakistan with permit or permission; and

(b) since which year he has not drawn his privy purse?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) and (b). The Nawab went to Pakistan during the disturbances of 1947. He did not ask for the permission of the Government of India. In December 1947 the Nawab of Dujana withdrew irregularly from the State funds a sum of approximately Rs. 2 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 2,35,464/4/- was adjusted against the privy purse of the Nawab for the years 1948 to 1955 in recovery of that sum along with interest. Subsequently no payment has been made against the privy purse of the Nawab.

Income Tax Pool

327.
Shri Agadi:
Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:
Shri M. Rampure:
Shri Sugandhi:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any suggestion is made by the South Indian State Governments for increasing the Divisible Pool of the Income Tax to 75 per cent; and

(b) if so, what is the reaction of the Union Government?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Government are not aware of any such suggestion.

(b) Does not arise.

Reservation for Scheduled Castes in Promotions

328.
Shri Manay:
Shri Balkrishna Wasnik:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have received several representations from the Scheduled Cast organisations for implementation o judgement of Supreme Court, allowin reservation in promotion posts i favour of Scheduled Castes/Tribes and

(b) if so, what steps Governmen have so far taken or propose to tak in this regard?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a Yes.

(b) The question is under consideration.

New Prize Bonds Scheme

329. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will th **Minister of Finance** be pleased t state:

(a) whether Government propose t issue a new series of Prize Bonds nc tied from particular date of repayment, which will give equal number of chances to each bond holder;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) what are the other details of the scheme?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) No such decision has been taken.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Violation of Foreign Exchange Regulations

330. { **Shri Ramam:**
Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3281 on the 4th September, 1961 and state:

(a) whether investigations against an ex-zonal Director of Reserve Bank regarding violation of Foreign Exchange Regulations have been completed;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the name of the Director?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Investigations against the ex-zonal Director of the Reserve Bank of India have since been completed and adjudication proceedings will commence shortly.

(b) and (c). As the adjudication proceedings are in progress, it is not desirable to disclose these particulars.

Bharatiya Vidya Bhawan, New Delhi

331. **Shri Kunhan:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in Bharatiya Vidya Bhawan, New Delhi, there is no teacher to teach Physics and Chemistry;

(b) whether an enquiry has been made into this; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Compensatory Allowances

332. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the benefit accruing to the higher paid Government employees in their house rent and city compensatory allowances is much more than that accruing to the low paid staff;

(b) if so, how do the benefits paid to highest and lowest class compare; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to increase the allowances of low paid Government staff?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). It is not clear to which benefit the Hon'ble Member is referring to the benefit accruing as a result of Government's decisions on the recommendations of the Second Pay Commission or to any other benefit. A statement showing the rates of compensatory (city) and house rent allowances admissible to Central Government servants in 'A', 'B' & 'C' class cities prior to and after 1st July 1959 is laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 30]. That statement would show what benefits accrued to the different categories of Central Government employees in 'A', 'B' & 'C' class cities as a result of the Government's decisions on the recommendations of the Second Pay Commission in regard to (i) the rates of the allowances admissible and (ii) the classification of cities.

(c) No such proposal is under consideration at present.

Konarak Temple

333. **Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chief Minister of Orissa has submitted any proposal to his Ministry for partially re-building the Konarak Temple in Orissa at a cost of two crores of rupees; and

(b) if so, whether such a proposal has been examined and approved by the Ministry?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Books pertaining to Indian Historical and Cultural Value

334. **Shri Agadi:**
Shri Siddananjappa:

Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that more than 20,000 books and manuscripts of very great importance pertaining to Indian historical and cultural value are found in Mongolia, Japan, Indonesia, Siberia and Finland as stated in the All-India Oriental Conference that was held in Srinagar during October, 1961; and

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal to send scholars for study and collection of these books and manuscripts?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) Book and manuscripts pertaining to India are to be found in neighbouring countries as well as in countries further afield, but information about their number is not available and cannot be easily obtained.

(b) Government do send scholars to countries abroad from time to time.

Corruption charges against Govt. Servants

335. **Shri Agadi:**
Shri Siddananjappa:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the open enquiries instituted by the Special Police Establishment in August 1961 in corruption charges against some Government Officials are over;

(b) the number and categories of officers involved in these enquiries and the results thereof;

(c) the action taken against each one of the officials; and

(d) if the reply to part (a) above be in the negative, when the enquiries are expected to be over?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the table of the House. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 31].

Air Crash near Jodhpur

337. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Raghunath Singh:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether two I.A.F. officers were killed in an air crash near Mandore, Jodhpur in October, 1961;

(b) whether any enquiry has been instituted into the cause of the accident; and

(c) if so, the findings thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) One I.A.F. Officer and one Indian Naval Officer were killed in the crash.

(b) and (c). A Court of Inquiry has been ordered. The findings of the Court have not yet been finalised.

Manufacture of Alloy Steel

338. **Shri Morarka:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a private party has been granted licence for the manufacture of alloy, tool and special steels in Salem District, Madras State;

(b) if so, the capacity of the plant and when the factory is expected to go into production; and

(c) what is the likely foreign exchange saving that will result by the establishment of this factory?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 50,000 tons per annum; the factory is expected to be completed by August, 1963, according to the terms of the licence.

(c) About Rs. 8 crores per annum.

Study Teams for Delhi Schools

339. **Shri Pahadia:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state whether Union Education Ministry appointed a study team to go into the matter of poor school results and to suggest remedial measures to improve standards of teaching in the secondary schools in the capital and particularly in the rural areas?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): Yes, Sir.

Text Books for Children

340. **Shri M. B. Thakore:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Prime Minister of India made a suggestion to nationalise the Text Books for children at the Vice-Chancellors' meet on the 29th October, 1961 in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government to this suggestion and steps taken by the Government to fulfil it?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Education being a subject in the "State list", production and/or selection of textbooks is the responsibility of State Governments. Proceedings of the Vice-Cmancellors' Conference held on 28th and 29th October, 1961, containing the Prime Minister's address, are being forwarded to the Universities and the State Governments.

Renuka Ray Committee Report

341. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 633 on the 18th August, 1961, and state the further progress made in implementing the recommendations of the Renuka Ray Committee on the working of the Central Social Welfare Board?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): The views of most of the State Governments/Union Territories have since been received and are under examination.

Supply of Mikes by Bharat Electronics Ltd.

342. **Shri Tangamani:**
Shri Kunhan:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Bharat Electronics Ltd. received bulk orders from the All India Congress Committee for supplying mikes;

(b) if so, number of mikes ordered and supplied;

(c) the price at which the mikes have been supplied to the All India Congress Committee;

(d) when the order was received and the advance amount received along with the order; and

(e) number of mikes produced per month by the Bharat Electronics Ltd.?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Number of mikes ordered.—1000.

Number of mikes supplied.—203.

(c) Rs. 45·00 each F.O.R. Bangalore, Sales Tax extra.

(d) The order was received in July 1961. No advance amount was received with the order but despatch documents are presented through bank for collection.

(e) The production varies from month to month. B.E.L. have produced 358 mikes from April to September. 1961.

Coal Problems

343. **Shri P. C. Boroosh:**
Shri P. G. Deb:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the coal prices, production and distribution problems were discussed at a meeting of the Central Advisory Council on Industries on the 28th October, 1961; and

(b) if so, what specific issues were discussed at the meeting and with what result?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). Yes. Among the various issues discussed at the meeting, the main items related to problems of coal distribution, transport difficulty, difficulty in implementation of the scheme of movement of coal by sea, creation of coal dumps and the proposal that movement over short distances should be by road only, the proposal that there should be a uniform pooled price for coal throughout the country, and the proposal that industries should explore the possibility of switching over to furnace oil. All these issues were also earlier discussed at a Coal Conference on September 13 and 14 1961, at which all concerned interests were represented. Whereas Government have decided that a uniform price for coal is not feasible, the other problems referred to above are receiving the attention of Government.

Oil Exploration in Uttar Pradesh

344. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether a team of Russian Oil experts made a Geological Survey of the alluvial plains, south of the Himalayas in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, whether they predicted bright chances of finding oil and gas in the plains; and

(c) if so, what action have the Government taken to explore the region in the light of their advice?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Digboi Refinery

345. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Digboi refinery of the Assam Oil Company has proposed a scheme for expanding the production of Bitumen at the refinery;

(b) if so, what is the scheme; and

(c) what is Government's decision thereon?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Canvas Bags for School Children

346. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the uptodate progress made in making available canvas bags for the school going children in accordance with the decision taken on the suggestion of the Prime Minister; and

(b) at what stage the matter stands at present?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (b). The suggestion for the use of rucksacks in schools was brought to the notice of all the State Governments. It was also discussed in a Conference of State Education Secretaries and Directors of Education, and the State representatives agreed to encourage the use of rucksacks in schools. The Government of Madhya Pradesh have introduced such bags in a few schools as an experimental measure.

Some samples of canvas rucksacks were got prepared by the Directorate of Education of Delhi so that they could be provided to the schools and also other Union Territories as models according to which the parents could have similar bags prepared for their wards. Selection from the samples prepared is being made.

Central Education Service

347. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far in the proposal for the constitution of an All India or a Central Education Service; and

(b) the state at which it rests at present?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (b). The proposal for the establishment of a Central Education Service is still under the consideration of Government.

Drilling in Jawalamukhi

348. **Shri Hem Raj:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 976 on the 14th August, 1961 and state the nature of decision taken regarding the use of the roads and buildings which had been constructed for drilling purposes in Jawalamukhi area?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): The matter is still under consideration of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission. A decision is expected to be taken after the results of tests of the Janauri well are known.

Ex-Military Pensions

349. **Shri Hem Raj:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the cases of old military pensioners (retired before 1953) for the increased pensions have not been finalised;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the files of all such cases have been sent to the Post Offices but the cases, being incomplete for the computation of the correct sums to be paid, are heaped up in the post offices and no progress has been made for the payment of their pensions;

(c) if so, the steps Government have taken or propose to take for the expeditious disposal of such cases;

(d) whether any extra staff is required for the purpose;

(e) if so, whether it is to come from the Postal department or the Defence Department; and

(f) the steps taken to provide that in the post-offices?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) to (f). Government orders were issued on the 31st December, 1960, enhancing the rates of temporary increase in pensions admissible to various categories of Armed Forces pensioners drawing small pensions. It was explained in a press note issued in February 1961 that it would necessarily take time for the Controller of Defence Accounts (Pensions) Allahabad and the pension disbursing officers (including Postmasters) all over the country to implement fully the orders of Government and disburse enhanced monthly pensions as well as the arrears which have accrued from the 1st April, 1958. Pension payment orders notifying the revised rates of temporary increases in pension have been issued by the Controller of Defence Accounts (Pensions) Allahabad in 1,13,660 cases up to the 31st October 1961. These constitute the authority to make actual payments which are being, and will be, made by the pension disbursing authorities to the individual pensioners. In respect of certain categories of pensioners where the calculation of revised rates of temporary increase does not present difficulty the pension disbursing officers have been authorised to make the necessary payments on their own initiative. The question of sending files to the various Post Offices does not arise. Approximately 43,000 cases are pending in Post Offices for payment of the increased pensions.

It has been reported by the Controller of Defence Accounts (Pensions), Allahabad, that the accounts received in his office, of pension disbursements up to July, 1961, show that 37,000 pensioners have been paid a total sum of Rs. 69,37,000 on account of arrears. Large numbers of further payments would have been made since then.

A sizeable addition to the office of the Controller of Defence Accounts (Pensions) Allahabad has been sanctioned for a period of two years with effect from the 1st February 1961, in this connection. As regards Post Offices, a commission is paid on the amounts of pension actually paid to military pensioners, and the question of providing extra staff in the Post Offices falls within the purview of the Director General, Post and Telegraphs. Payment through Post Offices is made in the Delhi and Punjab Circles. Necessary instructions are being issued by the Post and Telegraph Directorate for the provision of Certain extra staff, as well as utilisation of available manpower for clearing the accumulations in the matter of payments to the pensioners.

Shifting of Courts from Tirumal Naik Palace

350. **Shri Tangamani:** Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to shift the Courts from Tirumal Naik Palace, Madurai to some other buildings;

(b) if so, by what time will this be effected; and

(c) reasons for the delay in implementation of the decision?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Production of Bye-products in Steel Plants

351. **Dr. Samantsinhar:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) the plant and month-wise quantity of each bye-product produced in the public sector steel plants in 1961 separately;

(b) quantity of the bye-product that has been utilised in the country and exported in the said year;

(c) the names of the countries that are importing these bye-products; and

(d) price and the quantity of each bye-product by each of the importing countries?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the table of the House. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 32]

Prices of Betelnuts

352. **Dr. Samantsinhar:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any difference in the prices of betelnuts of indigenous and exotic varieties after this year's increased taxation on betelnuts;

(b) action taken to keep the prices of these two varieties of betelnuts distinct; and

(c) what is its present price including the tax?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (c). A statement showing the trends in the weekly wholesale prices of imported and indigenous varieties of betelnuts at Madras, imported variety at Calcutta and indigenous variety at Shimoga during the current year is laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 33].

(b) No specific measures have been considered necessary in this regard.

Chief Justices

353. { **Shri Agadi:**
{ **Shri Shankaraiya:**

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in some States officiating Chief Justices are working, pending the appointment of Chief Justices, in High Courts;

(b) if so, in what States and since when the officiating Chief Justices are presiding or holding offices;

(c) when the Chief Justices are likely to be appointed;

(d) whether there is any proposal for appointing Chief Justices and one-third number of judges from outside the States in the High Courts of different States; and

(e) the details of decisions taken?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) to (c). Pending the appointment of a permanent Chief-Justice, an acting Chief Justice has been appointed in each of the following High Courts with effect from the date shown against each:—

(1) Kerala High Court—1st October, 1961.

(2) Mysore High Court—14th August, 1961.

(3) Rajasthan High Court—11th October, 1961.

(In the Kerala High Court the permanent vacancy arises on the 26th November, 1961 and the acting appointment has been initially made during the period of leave preparatory to retirement of the permanent Chief Justice)

The appointment of permanent Chief Justices in these High Courts is still under consideration.

(d) There is no proposal for appointing all Chief Justices of High Courts from outside the State but this does not rule out the possibility of a Chief Justice being appointed from outside.

(e) Government have accepted the recommendation of the States Reorganisation Commission that one-third the number of Judges in a High Court should be from outside the State. This has also been accepted by the Zonal Councils and the State Governments and was recently re-affirmed at the Chief Ministers' Conference held in August, 1961. Every effort is being made to give effect to this decision and so far 15 outside appointments, including those of three Chief Justices, have been made to the various High Courts since 1st November, 1956.

Hostels for Scheduled Castes in Punjab

354. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any amount has been spent for the construction of hostel buildings for Scheduled Castes out of the amount allotted to Punjab during 1961-62 for Housing Schemes; and

(b) the number of hostel buildings completed during the year?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). The requisite information is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House when received.

Co-operative Research Association for Foundary Cement, Etc.

355. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 207 on the 9th August, 1961 and state further progress made for formation of Co-operative Research Association for foundry, cement and automobile industries?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): The rules and regulations for forming a Co-operative Research Association for the Foundry Industry in Punjab are under preparation.

Discussions with representatives of Cement Industries have taken place and we are waiting for definite proposals from the Industry.

Efforts are being made to procure the services of a foreign expert under the Colombo Plan to advise the Association of Automobile Manufacturers for establishing a Research-cum-Testing Centre for the Industry.

Ilyushin Aircrafts from Russia

355. **Sardar Iqbal Singh:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 189 on the 9th August, 1961 and state:

(a) whether total supply negotiated of Ilyushin aircrafts from Soviet Russia has since reached India;

(b) if so, whether our Indian personnel are handling all of them; and

(c) if not, when the remaining supply is expected?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

दिल्ली में भूमि

३५७. **श्री बलराज मधोक** : क्या **गृह-कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सनलाइट इंश्योरेंस कम्पनी द्वारा निर्मित सनलाइट कालोनी की भूमि को १९५७ में दिल्ली सरकार ने अर्जित कर लिया था ;

(ख) उस भूमि के सम्बन्ध में अभी तक क्या किया गया है ; और

(ग) जिन लोगों ने वहां प्लाट लिये थे उन्हें क्या सुविधा दी गई है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दातार) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) भूमि की अवाप्ति की कार्यवाही पूरी हो गई है और मुआवजा प्रस्तुत किया जा चुका है ।

(ग) भूमि अवाप्ति अधिनियम (Land Acquisition Act) के अधीन देय मुआवजा प्रस्तुत किया जा चुगा है तथा कोई अन्य सुविधा देने का विचार नहीं है ।

Schools and Colleges run by Christian Missionaries

358. **Shri Raghunath Singh:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state how many schools and colleges are being run at present by Christian Missionary Churches or attached to their institutions in any way and number of their students?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha in due course.

प्रतिरक्षक कर्मचारियों को महंगाई भत्ता

३५९. **श्री रघुनाथ सिंह** : क्या **प्रतिरक्षा** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अखिल भारतीय प्रतिरक्षा कर्मचारी संघ ने मांग की है कि गत वर्ष से इस वर्ष रहन-सहन के मूल्य में वृद्धि हो जाने के कारण वेतन आयोग की सिफारिश को दृष्टिगत रखते हुए मंहगाई भत्ते में वृद्धि होनी चाहिये ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

प्रतिरक्षा उपमंत्री (श्री रघुरामैया): (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Averi Zamindars

360. **Shri Hem Raj:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the case of the Zamindars of Averi has been finally settled for the payment of compensation which has been outstanding for the last twelve years or so from 1951 to 1961 for the use of water and damage of tea crops for the Alkilal Military Camp;

(b) if not, at what stage it stands now; and

(c) the amount of compensation paid so far for these years and the amount outstanding which still requires payment and of which years?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) to (c). The claim of Zamindars of Averi for use of Kulh water by military authorities has been invested by the local civil and military authorities. Their final recommendations have recently been received and are under examination.

Some claims for compensation for damage to tea crops were received in 1960 and were duly investigated. It was reported by the military authorities that the reservoir had been in existence for over fifteen years but no complaint regarding damage to tea plants had been received earlier. In any case, the wash-out water was in too small a quantity to damage the tea plants. In order, however, to avoid any possible damage in future a pucca drain has been built from reservoir to the Nallah.

Field Firing in Kangra

361. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) the names of places where field firing was practised in the Kangra District from 1957 to 1961;

(b) the number of lives lost or persons injured in each of such places and the amount of compensation paid in each case; and

(c) whether all the cases of compensation have been finalised or any are still pending?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) There are no field firing ranges located in the Kangra District.

(b) and (c). No accidents due to firing practice have been reported since January, 1960. Information in regard to accidents and payment of compensation in the years 1957, 1958 and 1959 arising out of field firing, if any were held, is being collected.

Punjab Customary Law

362. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of **Law** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Punjab High Court in All India Reporter, 1961 (Punjab) 489 has held that in spite of sections 4 and 30 the powers of a Hindu male governed by Punjab Customary Law are limited while those of female have become unlimited;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Hon'ble judges have drawn the attention of Parliament to this anomalous position; and

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take to remove this anomaly?

The Deputy Minister of Law (Shri Hajarnavis): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) The matter is under consideration of the Government.

RE: MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT

12.11 hrs.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): Sir, I had tabled an adjournment motion. Where the security of the country is involved, you, Sir, always take interest in the matter. I had tabled an adjournment motion on the Defence Minister's statement in Washington..

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Papers to be Laid on the Table.

Shri Hem Barua: I had submitted an adjournment motion on the strength of faith that we have that whenever the security of the country is involved, you get interested in the matter. Our Defence Minister made a statement in

Washington about the recent Chinese aggression on our territory. It is a very serious matter. I just want to know why this....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I am not going to allow the hon. Member to proceed like this.

I have disallowed the adjournment motion for the reason that the matter that he has referred to can easily be referred to in the discussion that we are going to have. I have fixed the discussion on Chinese aggression for Tuesday, and that relating to Col. Bhattacharya for Wednesday. The hon. Member will be allowed an opportunity to refer to this, or, if not the hon. Member, some other Member or Members from his party would be allowed; then, this matter can be raised. I have already told the hon. Member about this. What is the meaning of interfering now in this manner and referring to the adjournment motion which I have already disallowed? I have not disallowed it permanently; the matter can be raised in other ways.

Shri Vajpayee (Balrampur): Regarding that discussion, may I make a submission? I am not saying anything about the adjournment motion. May I request you to kindly direct Government to place the entire correspondence that has passed between India and China regarding the latest Chinese incursions? Even the note dated the 31st October, 1961, has not been placed in full on the Table of the House.

Shri Yadav Narayan Jadhav (Malegaon): On a point of information. There is some anomaly in the statement laid on the Table by the hon. Minister....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I am not going to allow the hon. Member.

Now, Papers to be Laid on the Table.

12.13 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ANNUAL REPORT OF LIFE INSURANCE CORPORATION OF INDIA

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report of the Life Insurance Corporation of India for the year ended 31st December, 1960, along with the Audited Accounts, under section 29 of the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3302/61.]

NOTIFICATION UNDER MINES AND MINERALS (REGULATION AND DEVELOPMENT) ACT

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel, Sardar Swaran Singh): I beg to re-lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. S.O. 2060, dated the 2nd September, 1961, under sub-section (1) of section 28 of the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3201/61.]

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER MINES AND MINERALS (REGULATION AND DEVELOPMENT) ACT AND THE OIL AND NATURAL GAS COMMISSION ACT

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): I beg

(i) to re-lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (1) of section 28 of the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957:—

(a) The Mining Leases (Modification of Terms) Amendment Rules, 1961, published in Notification No. GSR. 455, dated the 1st April, 1961; [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2829/61.]

(b) The Minerals Conservation and Development (First Amendment) Rules, 1961,

[Shri K. D. Malaviya]

published in Notification No. GSR. 651, dated the 6th May, 1961;

(c) The Minerals Conservation and Development (Second Amendment) Rules, 1961 published in Notification No. GSR 951, dated the 22nd July 1961;

(d) Notification No. GSR. 880, dated the 8th July, 1961. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3040/61.]

(ii) to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (1) of section 28 of the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957:—

(a) The Mineral Concession (Amendment) Rules, 1961, published in Notification No. GSR. 1133, dated the 16th September, 1961.

(b) Notification No. GSR. 1199, dated the 30th September, 1961.

(c) The Mineral Concession (Second Amendment) Rules, 1961, published in Notification No. GSR. 1303, dated the 28th October, 1961. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3303/61.]

(iii) to lay on the Table a copy of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission (Second Amendment) Rules, 1961 published in Notification No. GSR. 1282, dated the 21st October, 1961 under sub-section (3) of section 31 of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission Act, 1959. [*Placed in Library: See* No. LT-3321/61.]

NOTIFICATIONS AND RULES UNDER THE ALL INDIA SERVICES ACT

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): I beg

(i) to re-lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. GSR. 1018, dated the 12th August, 1961 making certain amendments to Schedule III to the Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Rules, 1954, under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3202/61.]

(ii) to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Rules under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951:—

(a) The All India Services (Medical Attendance) Amendment Rules, 1961, published in Notification No. GSR. 1245, dated the 14th October, 1961.

(b) The Indian Police Service (Uniform) Second Amendment Rules, 1961 published in Notification No. GSR. 1300 dated the 28th October, 1961. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3304/61.]

ANNUAL REPORT OF NATIONAL RESEARCH DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION OF INDIA LIMITED

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report of the National Research Development Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, (English and Hindi versions) for the year ending the 31st March, 1961, along with the Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor-General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1961. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3306/61.]

LOK SAHAYAK SENA (AMENDMENT) RULES AND RESERVE AND AUXILIARY AIR FORCE ACT (SECOND AMENDMENT) RULES

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): I beg to lay on the

Table a copy each of the following Rules:—

(i) The Lok Sahayak Sena (Amendment) Rules, 1961, published in Notification No. SRO. 257, dated the 9th September, 1961, under sub-section (3) of section 11 of the Lok Sahayak Sena Act, 1956. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3306/61.]

(ii) The Reserve and Auxiliary Air Force Act (Second Amendment) Rules, 1961, published in Notification No. SRO. 282, dated the 7th October, 1961, under sub-section (4) of section 34 of the Reserve and Auxiliary Air Forces Act, 1952. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3307/61.]

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER SEA CUSTOMS ACT AND CENTRAL EXCISES AND SALT ACT

SCHEMES FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND AMALGAMATION OF CERTAIN BANKS

ANNUAL REPORT OF BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF INDUSTRIAL FINANCE CORPORATION OF INDIA

REPORT OF REHABILITATION FINANCE ADMINISTRATION

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(i) A copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (4) of section 43B of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, and section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944, making certain further amendments to the Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (Central) Rules, 1960:—

(a) GSR. No. 1073, dated the 2nd September, 1961.

(b) GSR. No. 1074, dated the 2nd September, 1961.

(c) GSR. No. 1100, dated the 9th September, 1961.

(d) G.S.R. No. 1153, dated the 23rd September, 1961. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3308/61.]

(ii) A copy of Notification No. GSR. 1156, dated the 23rd September, 1961 containing corrigendum to Notification No. GSR. 188, dated the 18th February, 1961, under sub-section (4) of section 43B of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, and section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3309/61.]

(iii) A copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (4) of section 43B of the Sea Customs Act, 1878:—

(a) GSR. No. 1071, dated the 2nd September, 1961.

(b) G.S.R. No. 1072, dated the 2nd September, 1961.

(c) GSR. No. 1099, dated the 9th September, 1961.

(d) GSR. No. 1152, dated the 23rd September, 1961. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3310/61.]

(iv) A copy each of the following schemes under sub-section (11) of section 45 of the Banking Companies Act, 1949:—

(a) Scheme for the reconstruction of the Catholic Bank Limited and its amalgamation with the Canara Industrial and Banking Syndicate Limited published in Notification No. SO. 2192, dated the 8th September, 1961; [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3311/61.]

(b) Scheme for the reconstruction of the Jodhpur Commercial Bank Limited and

[Shri B. R. Bhagat]

its amalgamation with the Central Bank of India Limited published in Notification No. SO. 2195, dated the 12th September, 1961. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3312/61.]

(c) Scheme for the reconstruction of the Bank of Citizens Limited and its amalgamation with the Canara Banking Corporation Limited published in Notification No. SO. 2381, dated the 30th September, 1961. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3313/61.]

(d) Scheme for the reconstruction of the Phaltan Bank Limited and its amalgamation with the Sangli Bank Limited published in Notification No. SO. 2387, dated the 3rd October, 1961. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3314/61.]

(e) Scheme for the reconstruction of the Karur Mercantile Bank Limited and its amalgamation with the Lakshmi Vilas Bank Limited published in Notification No. SO. 2485, dated the 14th October, 1961. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3315/61.]

(f) Scheme for the reconstruction of the People's Bank Limited and its amalgamation with the Canara Industrial and Banking Syndicate Limited published in Notification No. SO. 2687, dated the 18th November, 1961. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3316/61.]

(v) A copy of the Annual Report of the Board of Directors of the Industrial Finance Corporation of India for the year ended the 30th June, 1961 along with the Statement showing the Assets and Liabilities and Profit and Loss Account of the Corporation under sub-section (3) of section 35 of the Industrial Finance Corporation Act, 1948. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3317/61.]

(vi) A copy of the Report of Rehabilitation Finance Administration for the half-year ended the 31st December, 1960, under sub-section (2) of section 18 of the Rehabilitation Finance Administration Act, 1948. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3318/61.]

AMENDMENTS TO FOREIGN EXCHANGE REGULATION RULES AND POST OFFICE SAVINGS CERTIFICATES (SECOND AMENDMENT) RULES

Shri B. R. Bhagat: On behalf of Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha, I beg

(i) to re-lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications making certain further amendments to the Foreign Exchange Regulation Rules, 1952, under sub-section (3) of section 27 of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947:—

(a) GSR. No. 897, dated the 15th July, 1961.

(b) GSR. No. 972, dated the 29th July, 1961. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3110/61.]

(ii) to lay on the Table a copy of the Post Office Savings Certificates (Second Amendment) Rules, 1961 published in Notification No. GSR. 941, dated the 22nd July, 1961, under sub-section (3) of section 12 of the Government Savings Certificates Act, 1959. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3319/61.]

RE. OPINIONS ON BILL

Mr. Speaker: Now, Shri Subbiah Ambalam is to lay on the Table Paper No. I to the Bill further to amend the Hindu Succession Act, 1956 which was circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the direction of the House on the 22nd April, 1961. The hon. Member is absent.

So, let us now proceed to the next item.

12.15 hrs.

STATEMENT *RE*: PROGRAMME FOR NEXT GENERAL ELECTIONS

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I should like to make a statement in regard to the programme for the next general elections.

The Election Commission has, after consulting the Government of India and the State Governments, come to the conclusion that the most convenient time for holding the simultaneous general elections in 1962 would be the latter half of February. It has now drawn up the following programme for the next general elections to the Lok Sabha and the State Legislative Assemblies (except Kerala and Orissa in which elections to Legislative Assemblies are not to be held):—

	All States (other than Kerala and Punjab). Manipur and Tripura	Kerala, Punjab, Delhi and Himachal Pradesh
Notifications calling the elections	January 13	January 20
Last date for nominations	January 20	January 27
Scrutiny of nominations	January 22	January 29
Last date for withdrawal of candidature	January 25	February 1
Dates of Poll	February 19 to 25	February 24 (in Kerala and Punjab) February 25 (in Delhi)

The counting of votes and declaration of results will take place between February 25 and March 1, barring exceptional cases in which polling may have to be adjourned on account of untoward happenngs. The Commission expects that the results of practically all the elections will be declared by March 2, 1962.

In six Himalayan constituencies, namely the four parliamentary constituencies of Himachal Pradesh and the Kangra parliamentary constituency and the Kulu Assembly constituency of Punjab, polling will have to be postponed to the last three or four days of April, 1962. The Commission is making special arrangements for completing the poll on these days and declaring the results by May 3, 1962, so that the elected members from these Himalayan constituencies also may be able to vote at the Presidential and Vice-Presidential elections.

If you would permit me, Sir, I shall ask my colleague to read further and finish this statement, because I have got a bad throat.

The Minister of Law (Shri A. K. Sen): As the results of practically all the Assembly elections will be declared by March 2, 1962, the Commission proposes to fix this date under section 30(e) of the Representation of the People Act, 1951, as the date before which the General Elections to the State Legislative Assemblies shall be completed. The Commission proposes to issue on March 3, 1962, the notifications under

[Shri A. K. Sen]

section 73 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951, giving the names of all members elected by them to the new Legislative Assemblies and thereby 'duly constituting' them. The existing Assemblies, other than those of Kerala and Orissa will be dissolved on March 1, 1962.

So far as the general election to the Lok Sabha is concerned, results are likely to be declared in all except the five Himalayan constituencies by the first week of March. It does not, however, seem practicable within a week or ten days thereafter to form a new Ministry and to prepare the budget and present the same to the new Parliament in order to obtain before the end of the current financial year a vote on account to meet the Government's expenditure for a part of the next financial year. It is, therefore, proposed that as in 1957, the present Lok Sabha should only be dissolved on March 31, 1962, so that it could be summoned to meet in the latter half of that month for transacting the minimum financial business, such as the presentation of the railway and general budgets and the obtaining of the necessary votes on account. The date for completion of the general election to the Lok Sabha will be fixed as April 1, 1962, and the due constitution notification under section 73 of the Representation of the People Act will be issued on the next day.

The main reason for suggesting an earlier dissolution of the existing Legislative Assemblies on March 1 is the need to complete the next biennial elections to the Rajya Sabha by April 2, when one third of the members of that House will retire on the expiry of their term of office. It is obviously desirable that the new Legislative Assemblies rather than the existing ones, should elect members to the Rajya Sabha. The Election Commission has proposed the following programme for the biennial elections:—

Notification under section 12 of the Act	March 7
Last date of nominations	March 14
Scrutiny of nominations	March 16
Last date of withdrawal of candidatures	March 19
Poll	March 29
Completion by	March 31

The term of office of the present President and Vice-President will expire on May 12, 1962, and the elections of new President and Vice-President have to be completed before that date. The Election Commission proposes that the programme for these two elections may be more or less the same as in 1957. The notifications calling the elections will be issued on or about April 6; the poll, if necessary, will be held on or about May 6 and the results will be declared by May 10 of 1962.

On behalf of the Prime Minister, I lay this statement on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. L.T.—3320/61]

Shri Naushir Bharucha (East Khandesh): The statement may be circulated.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Basirhat): May I know whether Government have considered declaring as public holidays the days on which elections are going to take place in the respective areas?

Shri A. K. Sen: Generally the polling day is fixed on a public holiday, and where there is no public holiday, on a Sunday. Efforts will be made to fix the polling on a day which will be either a Sunday or a public holiday.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: The hon. Minister, coming from West Bengal, knows that due to power shortage, there is not one day in the week when all factories are closed in West Bengal. Therefore, this is going to lead to a great deal of trouble. Hence we are raising the question before you. Unless there is a declaration of a public holiday, it does not mean that all mills will be stopping work on Sunday. There is a large number of people involved. In all our industrial belts where there is shortage of electricity, mills work throughout the week. Therefore, we are saying that there should be a holiday declared on the polling day in the areas concerned.

Shri A. K. Sen: This will be considered. In fact, the Election Commission is already considering this point. As you know, even on a public holiday, there may be workers working.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Suppose the Election Commission comes to the conclusion that there should be a public holiday on that day. Now what happens is that a holiday is declared as a public holiday by the UP Government or any other State Government. But the difficulty is that the millowners do not adhere to it. They do not close their mills. They give only two hours to the workers to cast their vote within this time. In the last elections also, we found that 50 per cent of the working class could not cast their vote. So I would request that the millowners should also be compelled to declare a holiday on that day. Otherwise, the working classes will not be able to cast their vote.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: The statement made may be circulated.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister will kindly take note of all these difficulties.

Shri A. K. Sen: This difficulty is only in the industrial areas.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: Let this be circulated.

Mr. Speaker: Very well. It will be circulated.

Shri Bal Raj Madhok (New Delhi): No dates have been fixed for elections in the Jammu and Kashmir State in the statement just read out.

Shri A. K. Sen: As soon as it is fixed, it will be duly communicated to this House.

Shri Bal Raj Madhok: Will the election dates be the same as elsewhere or will they be separate?

Shri A. K. Sen: The House will be informed.

12.25 hrs.

ASSAM MUNICIPAL (MANIPUR AMENDMENT) BILL

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): I beg to move:

> "That the Bill further to amend the Assam Municipal Act, 1956, as in force in the Union territory of Manipur, be taken into consideration".

As has been made clear in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, the objects of this amending measure is very simple. A desire was expressed and recommendation made by the Imphal Municipal Board for the introduction of adult suffrage in a municipal elections in Manipur. This recommendation was approved by the Advisory Commmittee for Manipur at its meeting held on the 10 February, 1961. The Government of India examined the matter and found the recommendation acceptable.

In order to give effect to this recommendation, it is necessary to amend suitably section 14 of the Assam Municipal Act, 1956, as extended to Manipur. As you will

[Shri Karmarkar]

notice, the Assam Municipal Act makes provision, in addition to the qualification of every person being of full age, 21 years, of being a citizen of Manipur etc., for other conditions, namely, that the particular person in order to be entitled to vote has to fulfil the following conditions, that is, he has during the twelve months immediately preceding the prescribed date paid in respect of any rates an aggregate amount of not less than one rupee or is a number of a joint family, of which any member is a voter under item (1) or is a graduate of any university etc. etc. Now it is proposed to omit these additional qualifications and to make every person who is an adult a voter.

I move.

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

> "That the Bill further to amend the Assam Municipal Act, 1956, as in force in the Union territory of Manipur, be taken into consideration."

Shri L. Achaw Singh (Inter Manipur): I rise to support this Bill. The first election to the Imphal Municipal Board was held before the last general elections sometimes in 1956 It is very unfortunate, however, that time and again the civic election has been postponed. In the meantime, the Assam Municipal Act was extended to Manipur. Previously, the Municipal Act 1923 was in force in the Union Territory of Manipur. On 9th February 1960, the Assam Municipal Act 1956 had been extended to Manipur. Also the jurisdiction of the municipal area had been extended in the following month, that is, March 1960. The life of the Imphal Municipality is for four years only, but the Chief Commissioner has extended it by two years already against the wishes of the people there. The present Municipal Board was elected on a restricted franchise, to which the hon. Minister just now made a reference. It was elected by a limited populaiton of only one square mile. The Board now serves an area of about six square miles. It is anomalous, illegal and incongruous. The civil elections should have been held much earlier.

12.30 hrs.

[SHRI JAGANATHA RAO *in the Chair*]

I welcome this Bill because it seeks to introduce adult franchise. My only submission is that under the Act of 1956 the municipal authorities should have made arrangements for the preparation of the electoral rolls on the basis of that Act, but this they could not do this.

Clause 6 of the Bill seeks to empower the Chief Commissioner to postpone the civic elections beyond the scope of section 26(4) of the present Act. In this connection, I submit that the Statement of Objects and Reasons given in the Bill is rather misleading. It says:

> "The term of office of the existing Commissioners of the Imphal Municipal Board will continue up to 31st March, 1962. In order to avoid simultaneous holding of municipal elections and the next general elections to Parliament, it is proposed to confer powers upon the Chief Commissioner to curtail the term of office of the existing Commissioners."

Actually, the purpose of this Bill is otherwise, because the term of office can be prolonged for an indefinite period, even beyond the statutory limit of 31st March, 1962 as the Chief Commissioner at present has power to extend only for two years and not beyond that. It is not to curtail but to postpone the civic elections beyond the statutory limit. I therefore submit that the election of the present Board should be held within a definite period, because the civic administration there has not been at all satisfactory. There has been a big scandal in the distribution of valuable sites in the Imphal Bazaar area. Because of this lapse and several misdeeds, writ petitions have been filed against the Chairman of the Municipality and the Chief Commissioner himself. Because the Manipur Administration has been too indulgent, even the accounts of the Municipal Board have not been audited for several years. There have been reports of misuse and wastage of public money by the municipal authorities, and we have been helpless spectators. So, I submit that we should lay down a time-limit for the holding of civic elections, since it is quite natural that the Municipal authorities would like to postpone the civic elections as long as they can, and, under the Bill, as I have pointed out, it can be postponed as long as they want. I am very sorry I could not submit an amendment to this Bill in time, but it will be advisable on the part of the Government to direct the Chief Commissioner to hold the civic elections within three months from the expiry of the term of the Board, namely 31st March, 1962. I quite agree that we cannot have simultaneous elections to the municipality as well as to Parliament, but this time-limit will solve that difficulty.

The Bill seeks to amend section 14 of the parent Act, which is quite welcome. Previously there was only restricted franchise, and only those who paid some taxes or had educational or residential qualifications were entitled to vote in the municipal elections. Now we are introducing adult franchise which is a good step and a definite improvement, and also in line with developments in other States in India. I congratulate the hon. Minister on this.

Regarding the insertion of the new section 15A, I submit that the constitution of the wards of the municipality is arbitrary. Clause (2) of the proposed section 15A provides for plural constituencies which I think is redundant and unnecessary as already demarcations have been made for single-member wards. There has been a lot of discrepancy in the constitution of those wards. In one ward the number of voters is only 700 while in another it is 2,000. I request the hon. Minister and the Manipur Administration to see that there is no political manipulation by the municipal authorities in the constitution of these wards simply because they seek to gain a majority in the civic elections.

So far the Municipal Councillors have not been drawing any allowance. The Act provides for travelling allowance, but as the municipal area is very small, it is not necessary. It would be better if they are paid a sitting allowance, so that they can serve the civic population better. As most of them are poor, they should be given a sitting allowance, so that they do not have to worry about their earnings. This is my request to the hon. Minister.

Lastly, I have to make one submission. The civic administration of Imphal Municipality has deteriorated. There is no proper drainage system; there is no adequate water supply. There is no proper streetlighting and also no domestic lighting. There is already power shortage. As regards conservancy, the latrines are in a very horrible state. So something has to be done. The Third Five Year Plan provides only Rs. 25 lakhs for the Imphal Municipality. In the Second Plan only Rs. 12 lakhs could be provided. It was too meagre a sum. For the Agartala Municipality in Tripura, Rs. 32 lakhs were provided for its development during the Second Plan. We did expect that a similar sum would have been provided for the Imphal Municipality also.

The area of the Imphal Municipality has been extended and it would be proper if some more amount is provided for the development of this

[Shri L. Achaw Singh]

area. It is in the border. Those who come to the border to visit the border areas of Burma have to spend some time at least at Imphal. And, for such a border town it is but proper that we have first class civic amenities because even foreigners come there. So, I would request the Ministry to make adequate provision for the development of the Imphal Municipality.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Basirhat): Sir, I welcome this Assam Municipal (Manipur Amendment) Bill, only for this reason that it is extending adult franchise to the entire electorate. In this respect, I must say that little Manipur is far in advance of the leading metropolis of the city of Calcutta. The city of Calcutta has yet a restricted franchise based on who pays the tax or on some educational qualifications. This is a shocking state of affairs and the people in the rest of India cannot believe that such a situation prevails except those who are living there or the Members of West Bengal. Therefore, I do congratulate the Government on having given Manipur this little benefit which is being enjoyed by people in the rest of India in most of the municipalities.

Now, we have to consider this Bill in the background of the fact that as yet Manipur has no legislature and that it has no elected representatives of its people. This is a legitimate demand and has got to be met very soon. Therefore, I would have thought that when the amending Municipal Bill was being brought forward it would have been much better if the entire Act had been gone into much more thoroughly. I do not know whether the hon. Minister has gone into this.

As far as I know about Manipur what my hon. friend Shri Achaw Singh said is quite true. Especially, at Imphal, the municipality has not been functioning properly. There has been much corruption, which I shall take up when I come to some of the provisions of the Bill, and some of the sections which should have been amended.

Wide powers have been given to the State Government, which, I presume, in this case where there is no legislature, would be the Chief Commissioner. The Territorial Council would function only in a very restricted advisory capacity. It has not been made clear to us as to what exactly is going to be the procedure. There is the power to decide whether a particular tax has to be levied or not. There is another power of supersession. The rule-making powers are rather very wide. All these powers are given to the State Government. In the case of Manipur where there is no legislature, what will it be? It will be the Chief Commissioner. Therefore, it should have been explained by the hon. Minister when he actually brought forward this amending Bill.

To my mind, there are some very important aspects or provisions of the original Act which it would have been well to go into and get amended. For example, there are the wide powers given to the State Government to fix the number of Commissioners for each ward, dividing the municipality into wards, fixing the qualifications of the voters—it is now being amended —or fixing the terms or even the abolishing of the municipality. All these are there. And, when there is no legislature, are we to take it that it will be the Chief Commissioner? Who will decide all this? These powers should have been far more hedged in. That is why I raise this particular point.

As regards the qualifications of those persons who are eligible to be elected as Commissioner of the Municipal Board, I welcome the new amendment. The amendment only says that after section 15 of the Principal Act, section 15A shall be inserted. It says:

> "Every person whose name is, for the time being, entered in the

> electoral roll for a ward shall be entitled to vote at the election of a Commissioner from that ward."

If this is going to be introduced, then, why keep the old clause 15 where the entire question of the eligibility for election as a Commissioner of the Municipal Board is laid down. The original Act says:

> "If he has been ordered by a criminal court to furnish security for good behaviour...."

that person will not be eligible.

There are many areas in our country where for normal political activity people are bound down for good behaviour. They are considered criminals and charged with criminal offences. In Manipur where there have been big agitations for a legislature, in unsettled conditions, political activity has resulted in criminal courts binding down political workers. The words,

> "In every ward an elector shall have as many votes as there are Commissioners".

This is all right. It does not take away the powers of anyone who is entitled to vote at any general election in a Parliamentary constituency. Then why keep clause 15? This is an anomaly and should have been looked into a little more carefully.

One of the disqualifications in the Act is that any person who has been declared unfit for holding a position in public service is not eligible. After that you have got this amendment. So, why not go into the question a little more thoroughly?

I have not very much to say about the amendment to section 16. It is more or less a verbal change for the better. By section 26, the period of office of the Commissioners can be extended not exceeding one year provided the total period of such extension does not exceed 2 years. In many cases, by this power the State Governments—I believe in the case of Manipur it will be utilised by the Chief Commissioner—extend the lives of the municipalities for political reasons. On the other hand, there is the other power of supersession. In my State, I can point out case after case where supersession is being introduced. It is not that I say that every municipality that is superseded is running absolutely A-1. All municapalities are facing many difficulties and we are not going into the problem of the municipalities with regard to education, sanitation, etc. But the powers of supersession are utilised in a political manner. When the Central Government is enacting a new amendment for the Manipur State, it should be an ideal Bill. It should not merely say: we are extending franchise to those who are above the age of 21 and who have a vote in Parliamentary elections and do nothing more.

Then, there are such things as Municipal properties and they are misused in a State like Manipur. Clause 62 of the original Act says that the State Government may, by notification in the official gazette, direct that any property which is vested in the board shall cease to be so vested and thereupon the property specified in the notification shall cease to be so vested and the State Government may pass such orders as it thinks fit regarding the disposal and management of such property. In Imphal there has been a municipal land right in the heart of the city and Shri Achaw Singh has also mentioned it. I had also put a question regarding that. It has been sold out. Land, even within the municipal buildings has been sold out at completely unfair rates. These powers are given and the State Government can at any time just okay these things. While I welcome the introduction of amendment to clause 15 whereby we are extending the franchise I say that this is a very slipshod way of dealing with a very huge problem, the problem of municipalities, especially small municipalities of the type of Imphal. It is a problem

[Shrimati Renu Chakravartty]

which should have led to much greater thought. All municipalities right through India are facing a crisis. Certainly I can say this about my State. We are talking of panchayats as if we have solved the problem of municipalities. It is not so at all. I know in my State there is no free education from class 1 to 4 in municipalities. If you go to the village, it is free there. They think that there are rich people in municipalities. But there are also the poorest of the poor people in municipalities and their children have to pay fees in these classes. The municipalities say that they cannot give free education and the Government says that it is none of its business to give free education in the municipalities.

Then there is the question of sanitation. It is a disgraceful situation, I can say. Manipur is a so-called backward State and my State is a so-called forward State, but in the matter of sanitation, we are absolutely equal; there is no regional imbalance on that point. So, these matters should have been gone into much more thoroughly: what will be the method of taxation, in what form, what will be the financial allocations, how the State Government must help and how much will be the powers which the State should have without impinging on the autonomy of the local self-governing authority. In this Bill none of these things have been touched. They apply with particular force in the case of Manipur and Tripura which have no self-governing institutions and no legislature. While we support the amendment, we should see that the whole Act is properly thought out and a comprehensive enactment should be brought forward at least in respect of the Centrally Administered areas.

Lastly, there is one point. Very wide rule making powers are being given. They concern, among other things, the qualifications of and disqualifications and registration of voters, qualification of candidates, the acts to be deemed corrupt practices at elections, etc. When you leave such important definitions as that of what is corrupt practice to the rule-making powers, those rules should at least be laid before this Parliament because there is no legislature which will actually be able to discuss these things. If there was a legislature in Manipur there would be a Minister for local self-government and all these matters could be discussed under that Ministry. But we have no legislature for Manipur and so it is essential that the rules made by the Chief Commissioner should be laid before this Parliament so that hon. Members elected from those places will have a chance of raising debate if they think that any particular rule goes against the good of the municipality or the State.

I should once again say that in making an amendment for a State like Manipur without a legislature, there was a much greater responsibility for the Health Ministry and it should be a model piece of legislation. I would again urge that Manipur and Tripura should both be given their own legislatures which would make it easier for them to deal with these local self governing institutions. Since that has not yet come about, more thought should be given as to whether this Parliament should be in a position to enter into the matters arising out of these enactments. A more comprehensive model piece of legislation should be brought forward as an addition to this amending Bill.

Shri Karmarkar: Shri Achaw Singh was anxious that this municipal committee should come into existence as early as possible. I can assure him that that is the object in introducing this Bill. We would like the election to take place concurrently with the election to Parliament. I can assure him that the Government of India will see to it that elections are held as early as possible and no unnecessary extension is countenanced.

A number of useful observations were made by my hon. friend Shrimati Renu Charkravartty but none of them relevant to the particular amendment before the House. . . (*Interruptions*). I appreciate what she said; she has done much more than reading the Bill. I wish she had read the Bill and limited her observations only to that.

Shri Tangamani (Madurai): It is a Centrally administered territory and so all these things had to be said.

Shri Karmarkar: I appreciate much of what she said except what she said about good behaviour which was considered as one of the qualifications: she had a quarrel with the original provision in the Act where it debarred certain people guilty of certain offences. For instance, it says:

> ". . . has, during the four years immediately preceding the date of the election, been convicted by a Criminal Court of an offence involving a sentence of transportation. . . (I hope she has no quarrel with it). . . or imprisonment for an offence involving moral turpitude. . . "

> ". . . or served any portion of a sentence on such conviction, or has been ordered by a Criminal Court to furnish security for good behaviour under the Code of Criminal Procedure. . . "

I am quite sure that....

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: The difficulty with the Minister is that he was never a Congressman in those days when Congressmen were actually convicted under these clauses. That is the difficulty.

13 hrs.

Shri Karmarkar: I can tell my hon. friend that as a Congressman also I had to suffer much more than the hon. Member. It might interest her to know that at one stage, a price of Rs. 5,000 was set on me to get me.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Then he should have supported this.

Shri Karmarkar: That was for an honourable criminal case. Here, it is under the ordinary Criminal Procedure Code. I am quite sure that if my hon. friend has another look into what she has said, she will withdraw what she had said.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I need not withdraw. Let them look into the Bill and see the dishonourable criminal case. Then we can argue that point.

Shri Karmarkar: That is quite obvious. It can easily be seen.

Shri Tangamani: There are what are known as acquittal and honourable acquittal. (*Interruption*).

Shri Karmarkar: Apart from all that, if my hon. friend deflects from her observations and looks into the Bill and pins her observations to the questions under consideration, I am quite sure that she will find the provisions contained are absolutely wholesome.

Regarding the advisability of revising the whole Act, if the hon. Member gives me a note on the amendments that she wishes to have, I shall get them considered. But I wish that her suggestions are not like those which she made in regard to those persons with bad behavious.

Apart from that, she had something to say about the municipalities in her State, the State of West Bengal. I am not competent to say anything about West Bengal. Some municipalities are superseded. She said that a lot of them have been superseded, presumably because they deserved to be superseded.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I did not say that.

Shri Karmarkar: That is what I say. I am not putting my points into

[Shri Karmarkar]

the mouth of my hon. friend. So, that is neither here nor there. But I agree with her on one point. That is to say, the working of these municipalities need to be looked into. On the whole, their finances are not sufficient. They are not able to carry on with their duties efficiently on account of, and due to the lack of, finances. I had in my mind the setting up of a body for consulting the municipalities as a whole in regard to the municipal laws. The question of the municipal laws was one of the useful points that my hon. friend made, though it was rather irrelevant to the Bill in question. But when we have such a body, I shall be happy to call upon the hon. Member to become a member of that body, because, instead of spending time on some subjects of trivial importance, I am quite sure she could possibly devote much more useful time towards more useful purposes like that. I have nothing more to say about this Bill. In fact, the contents of the Bill have been agreed to, and I am grateful to the hon. Members for the compliment paid to Government for having introduced this measure.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Assam Municipal Act, 1956, as in force in the Union territory of Manipur, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Chairman: There are no amendments to the clauses. The question is:

"That clauses 2 to 7 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 7 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

Shri Karmarkar: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

Shri L. Achaw Singh: Sir, I should like to have a clarification about Section 15A(2) which is being inserted by clause 4. Sub-section (2) reads as follows:

> "In every ward an elector shall have as many votes as there are Commissioners to be elected from that ward but no elector shall at any election give more than one vote to any one candidate.".

This would mean plural member wards. But we have only single member wards, and I do not find the necessity for this sub-section. I would, therefore, like to have a clarification on this matter. I want to know whether it is provided for some emergency or eventuality. At present we do not find any necessity for such a sub-section.

Mr. Chairman: This applies only when there are plural wards. A provision has to be made in the Bill.

The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

13.05 hrs.

INDIAN STANDARDS INSTITUTION (CERTIFICATION MARKS) AMENDMENT BILL

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Act, 1952, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

Before I proceed to explain the provisions of the amending Bill, I would like to indicate briefly the functions of the Indian Standards Institution, the work it has done so far and the main purpose of the Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Act.

The Indian Standards Institution was set up in the year 1947. The main objects of the institution are to draw up and promote the adoption of standards for materials, commodities, structures, operations, practices, etc. and from time to time to revise, alter or amend them on the basis of developments in technology. The advantages of the establishment of such standards are on the one hand a certain amount of uniformity in material and processes resulting in economy in manufacture and on the other quality control which would make available to the consuming public goods possessing the basic minimum specifications. The total number of standards established by the Indian Standards Institution so far is 1,815.

Shri Tangamani (Madurai): Not 1,485?

Shri Kanungo: The figure I mentioned is up-to-date. During the period of the third Five Year Plan, the institution proposes to establish another 1,500 standards.

The institution is managed by a General Council consisting of representatives of trade and industry and the various departments of the Government of India and State Governments.

The Indian Standards Institution Certification Marks Scheme was introduced under the Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Act, 1952. Under the authority vested by the Act, the Indian Standards Institution grants licences to manufacturers to apply the Indian Standards Institution Certification Marks on their products in token of conformity of the products to the Indian Standards concerned. Before such a licence is granted, the institution deputes a technically qualified inspecting officer for inspecting the factory of the applicant. He gathers first-hand information about the manufacturing processes and the controls which are exercised during production, and also determines whether adequate testing facilities are available in the factory for checking the incoming raw materials and the outgoing product, and for carrying out necessary tests at different levels of control during production to ensure compliance with the standard specifications concerned. He draws random samples from the production line, which are subsequently sent to approved laboratories for testing. Only after the inspector's report and test reports of samples are found fully satisfactory, the institution grants the manufacturer a licence to which is annexed a scheme of testing and inspection which the licensee has to follow rigidly. The scheme also prescribes the maintenance of adequate records about quality control during production.

In addition to the checks exercised by the licensees themselves, the Indian Standards Institution carries out periodical inspections of the factories of the licensees and of their production records to ascertain whether the scheme prescribed in the licence is being adhered to properly. The Indian Standards Institution also draws from time to time random samples of the products from the factories. These samples are tested in the factories as well as in independent laboratories. Surprise inspections are carried out and samples drawn during such inspections are tested. Samples of Indian Standards Institution Certificate marked goods are obtained from the market and from parties to whom supplies are made by the licensees and these samples are subjected to tests. Thus, the Indian Standards Institution maintains a constant watch over the quality of the marked goods. In addition, the institution rigidly examines each point regarding the performance of a licensee during the preceding operative periods of the licences, before renewing a licence for a further term.

To check any possible misuse or abuse of the Indian Standards Institution Certification Mark by licensees or others, the Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Act and

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its rules and regulations extend powers to the Indian Standards Institution and to the Government of India to take suitable action against offenders. The Act prescribes fines upto Rs. 10,000 and forfeiture to Government of all goods, for improper use of the Indian Standards Institution Certification Mark. Furthermore, a licence can be suspended or cancelled by the Institution if it is satisfied that the licensee concerned has used the Standard Mark in respect of any article or process which does not conform to the relevant Indian Standards, or the licensee fails to comply with the terms and conditions of the licence.

As a further safeguard for the consumer, the Indian Standards Institution has made it obligatory for all licensees that if goods bearing the Indian Standards Institution Certification Mark do not conform to the Indian Standards concerned, the licensees will be required to replace them free of cost.

Because the Certification Mark is allowed to be applied only after proper inspection and ensuring continuous check of quality during the process of production, the Certification Marks Schemes are more economical, for they pay for themselves and more, by eliminating defectives, reducing wastages, bringing uniformity in production, etc. It has also been established that continuous check on production provides a better safeguard against defectives than batch sampling methods. To the buyer in particular, the Indian Standards Institution Mark indicates not only a third party guarantee for the conformity of the products to the Indian Standards concerned, but also an indication about the goods having been produced under a pre-planned system of control.

Since the Indian Standards Institutions Marks Scheme ensures the elimination of chances of finished goods failing to conform to the Indian Standards concerned, the buyer can accept certified goods with a greater degree of confidence and without the need for any further inspection. The Scheme is also conducive to build up consumers' confidence in the producer and improvement of buyer-seller relationship.

Concerning the progress of the Indian Standards Institution Certification Marks Scheme, the following figures will bear out that though the Scheme is voluntary, it has been gaining in popularity.

Year	*No. of Licences*
1955-56	8
1956-57	18
1957-58	49
1958-59	45
1959-60	64
1960-61	105
1961-62 (to-date)	66
Total	355

Thus, upto-date 355 licences have been issued against 120 Indian Standards covering a diverse range of commodities. Of these 296 are currently in force, while 31 have been withdrawn by the Institution because of unsatisfactory performance on the part of the licensees, 28 having not been renewed because of lack of interest on the part of the latter.

The value of goods covered by the I.S.I. Certification Mark upto 31st March 1961 was estimated to be of the order of Rs. 100 crores. Up to that date only eight complaints were received regarding the defective quality of material. The aggregate value of the goods involved in these comlaints could not exceed few thousand rupees. Enquiries were instituted in each case and appropriate action was taken to safeguard against future recurrence of similar complaints.

It will be seen therefore that the nature and volume of complaints are such that the I.S.I. certification marks scheme may be considered to have been most successful. Constant vigilance on the part of the Institution is however most imperative to ensure that the present excellent state of affairs does not in any way deteriorate in the future.

I now come to the provisions of the Amendment Bill before the House. As the House will observe, it is a very short and simple Bill. Experience of working of the Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Act for the last few years has shown that it is necessary to improve it in one or two respects. As the Act stands at present, having regard to the definition of Indian Standard given in section 2(c), only those standards which are established by the Indian Standards Institution itself (and not others) can be utilized for the purpose of Indian Standards Institution Certification Marks Scheme. Though the Indian Standards Institution has established quite a number of Indian Standards, standards for a large variety of products still remain to be formulated and finalised by it. Establishment of standards is a continuous process and the finalisation of a standard by the Indian Standards Institution takes time, having regard to the fact that all persons and bodies concerned or interested in it are given an opportunity to give their comments on it. Briefly stated, the procedure is this. The Indian Standards Institution prepares a draft through its technical committees concerned and then sends it in wide circulation for a period of generally not less than three months for eliciting comments. Copies of the draft standards are also sent to many overseas countries and in particular to all the Commonwealth countries. After the comments are received, they are screened by the Technical Committees concerned and the draft is finalised in the light of the comments received from the various interests keeping in view in particular the present manufacturing practices and the consumers needs. The draft is then sent for adoption to the technical division council and it is only after such adoption that the standard is established and published by the Indian Standards Institution. Keeping in mind the purpose of establishing a standard, it is inevitable that it takes time. Pending the establishment of Indian Standards for products not yet covered by the Indian Standards Institution, our industries and the trading community are following in respect of these products the standards adopted by other recognised bodies, *e.g.* the British Standards Institute. The Indian Standards Institution has been receiving numerous enquiries and requests for the application of the I.S.I. Certification Mark on products for which there are standards of other recognised organisations. Also, for the purpose of introducing quality control and for pre-shipment inspection in respect of products not still covered by Indian Standards, there is need for recognizing the standards of other bodies, particularly for our overseas buyers.

It is accordingly proposed that for the purpose of Indian Standards Institution Certification Marks Scheme, the I.S.I. should be able to recognize standards framed by other bodies in respect of products for which there are no Indian Standards. The procedure envisaged is that the I.S.I., for the purpose of the Scheme, will recognize through gazette notifications, standards established by other organisations for those products for which there may be an emergent need in the country. The first amendment seeks to enable the I.S.I. to do this.

The second amendment relates to the Inspectors of the I.S.I. being declared as public servants within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code. The Indian Standards Institution was established through a resolution of the Government of India and is a registered society under the Registration of Societies Act XXI of 1860. Thus, the Institution's Inspectors, as defined under the Indian Standards

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Institution (Certification Marks) Act and being employees of a non-governmental organisation, cannot be deemed to be public servants within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code. The Inspectors are however required to carry out inspections of the factories with or without prior intimation and to draw samples of products, check records, demand information, test the samples within the factories, etc. It is, therefore, not unlikely that in the discharge of such duties, the Inspectors will at some stage or other, require legal protection. Fortunately, so far, no case has arisen in which such legal protection was required. But it is necessary that in the interests of efficiency and for providing adequate safeguard to the Inspectors, a provision should be made for the Inspectors being declared as public servants within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code. Such a provision exists in respect of the Inspectors working under the Drugs Act, 1940, the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954, etc.

The third amendment seeks to extend the jurisdiction of the I.S.I. Certification Marks Act to the State of Jammu and Kashmir. At present, the jurisdiction of the Act, as provided under Section 1(2) of the Act, does not extend to the State of Jammu and Kashmir. Many manufacturing concerns located in that State have expressed their keenness to avail themselves of the advantages of the Indian Standards Institution Certification Marks Scheme in the same manner as the concerns in the rest of the country are already enjoying. The Government of Jammu and Kashmir have agreed to the Act being extended to that State.

I am sorry for the lengthy speech which I have inflicted on the House, but I thought it would help the discussion on the Bill, if there is any. With these words, I commend the motion for the acceptance of the House.

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

> "That the Bill further to amend the Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Act, 1952, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

Shri Tangamani: Mr. Chairman, Sir, in commending this Bill to the House, the hon. Minister has dealt in great detail with the working of the Indian Standards Institution. I carefully went through his speech in the other House and he has now improved upon it regarding the question of prosecutions and also irregularities in the matter of specifications. For these things we are grateful to him.

I would like to mention that this Bill seeks to bring in the following four amendments. Formerly, the Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Act of 1952—Act No. 36 of 1952—did not apply to the State of Jammu and Kashmir. Now by this amending Bill, it is sought to be extended to Jammu and Kashmir. So, it stands to reason that we should have a complete report about the working of the Act ever since 1952, if not since 1947, when tne institution came into existence. That is why I would be very happy if the hon. Minister, at least in his reply, refers to certain points which are pertinent and which arise out of the original Act of 1952.

I am making this observation because, although by this amending Bill, it is sought to be extended into the State of Jammu and Kashmir, the whole compass of the Act is before us for consideration, because we want to extend the Act to Jammu and Kashmir and the experience that we have gained during the past 14 or 9 years is very relevant.

Secondly, the amendment seeks to expand the definition of Indian standard contained in the original section 2(c) of the Act; now certain additions are made and I shall come to that later on. The third point which this

Bill seeks to amend is to give more powers to the inspector appointed under section 8. By clothing him with powers of a public servant as mentioned in the Indian Penal Code, certain irregularities are sought to be taken away. The last point which this amending Bill seeks to introduce is clause 6(b), which reads thus:

> "Every rule made under this Act shall be laid as soon as may be after it is made before each House of Parliament while it is in session for a total period of thirty days which may be comprised in one session or in two successive sessions and if, before the expiry of the session in which it is so laid or the session immediately following, both Houses agree in making any modification in the rule or both Houses agree that the rule should not be made, the rule shall thereafter have effect only in such modified form or be of no effect, as the case may be; so however that any such modification or annulment shall be without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done under that rule."

It is a very salutary practice that the rules which are framed under any legislation are laid before the House for approval. This particular mode of formulating a section about laying rules on the Table of the House is a considerable improvement, because it provides for relaying and also for a double check. I do not propose to say much about this, because I have nothing to add to clause 6 which seeks to amend section 20 of the original Act.

I would like to know from the hon. Minister how far he is satisfied about the working of the Act itself. He has given us more or less a history of the function of the ISI. He has also told us how licences are issued; he has also impressed upon us how the licences are issued on a voluntary basis. He has given us the figures that to-date about 355 licences have been issued and 1815 standards have been specified and during the third Plan period, there are likely to be 1500 more. When this position is accepted, for the reasons he has himself advanced moving for the consideration of the Bill, I feel that we have to go into greater detail about the working of the institution and also we have to go critically into the question as to why no prosecution took place, under section 14 which says:

> "Whoever contravenes any of the provisions of this Act or of any rules made thereunder shall, if no other penalty is elsewhere provided by or under this Act for such contravention, be punishable with fine which may extent to one thousand rupees."

This Act has been in force for more than 9 years. The ISI was established in 1947 and they have been issuing licences. Certainly complaints have been received, as the hon. Minister himself admitted, about the specification, irregularities or certain failures consistent with the provisions of this Act. So, at least now let us know from the Minister as to whether any prosecution was instituted and with what result. He has also mentioned—it is really an improvement over his speech in the other House—that there were only 8 complaints. We want to know whether they were all similar complaints, what was their nature, whether they were from the consumers or from the importers or from the consumers in this country. To that extent it will be helpful to us, because we are seeking to extend the definition of Indian standard, more for accommodating the foreign buyers. So, it is necessary to know whether complaints were received from the foreign buyers. I would like to have some information on that point.

If I remember aright, the Minister stated that as a result of complaints received, 31 licences have been removed and 21 licences were renewed.

[Shri Tangamani]

I am not in a position to fit in how 31 licences were cancelled when there were only 8 complaints.

13.27 hrs.

[DR. SUSHILA NAYAR *in the Chair*]

What was the reason for the cancellation of the licences? If it is a question of licences only, how many objections were received regarding how many specifications and standards and what is the nature of the articles affected? These are all matters of interest. Otherwise, listening to the hon. Minister, one really gets an idea as to the *modus operandi* of the ISI. We are not able to know whether the ISI has worked well and if so in what way; or, if there are any difficulties or complaints from the manufacturers or the consumers, what is the form in which the complaints have come and what steps have been taken for rectifying this. These are all very pertinent questions which I would like to pose.

Coming to the amendment proper, the original definition of Indian standard under section 2(c) is as follows:

> "'Indian standard' means the standard (including any tentative or provisional standard) established and published by the Indian Standards Institution, in relation to any article or process, indicative of the quality and specification of such article or process."

By this amending Bill, we seek to add the following words:

> "and includes any standards recognised by the Institution under clause (aa) of section 3".

Clause (aa) of section 3 is really clause 4 of the amending Bill, which reads:

> "(aa) recognise as an Indian Standard, in such manner as may be prescribed, any standard established by any other Institution in India or elsewhere, in relation to any article or process."

On this point, there has been some discussion in the other House. One hon. Member felt that we are giving powers to another third party to say what will be the proper standard. It was clarified later on by another hon. Member and by the Minister also that the absolute power is given to the ISI. I would like to know from the Minister whether he is in a position to give us the names of the institutions which are specifying the standards which will be accepted by the ISI.

In other words, I would like to know what are those institutions, whether they are institutions in India or whether they are institutions in the Commonwealth countries or they are institutions in the importing countries, what is the nature of the specifications and what is the nature of the standards, and what is the nature of the articles which are really included in this. I am not going into the details although I have been instructed to raise one or two points in this connection, but in general terms I would like to have more information if we are to accept such an amendment. He has made it clear to some extent that this is warranted because there are certain other institutions and the standards accepted by those institutions will have to be incorporated by the Indian Standards Institution. But the point is whether those are the standards and the manufacture of the articles according to those standards will lead to expanded export from this country, because otherwise I do not think there is any purpose in having an amendment and the original definition clause itself was sufficient. Therefore, he must be able to tell us also how far the national interest is served by giving more powers to the Indian Standards Institution inasmuch as they will be able to accept standards which are specified by the other institutions also.

Although, as I have said, I have great material with me I do not propose to say anything more on this as I would certainly like the hon. Minister to throw some light on the points raised, and if you will allow me, Madam, I may have something to say during the Third Reading on this Bill.

Coming to the next point, about the powers of inspectors, of course, that is a welcome thing. But I am really surprised to find that there has not been a single prosecution. Is it because the inspector was not considered as a public servant under the Indian Penal Code that there has been no prosecution?

Shri Kanungo: It is not power that is given, it is protection.

Shri Tangamani: What I am saying is, there has been no prosecution at all for nine years. If there are no prosecutions, probably this officer thought....

Shri Naushir Bharucha (East Khandesh): That does not affect his rights. The right to prosecute is not involved.

Shri Tangamani: But somehow I find that there has been no prosecution at all. Anyway, an inspector who is given certain powers will have to be protected as a public servant who gets protection under the Indian Penal Code. In this connection also it will be helpful if the hon. Minister, at least later on, undertakes to supply us information, though not under this Act, not only about violation of certain provisions under this Act but about other things which are probably directly or indirectly connected with this Act, where the articles supplied were not according to specifications or where there was a question of breach of contract etc. When such things happen they may not come directly under the provisions of this Act. But if the hon. Minister could supply that information to us, it would be helpful.

Having said this, I would merely like to mention about certain articles which we ourselves get here. Although there are certain articles which are according to specifications, new and new standards are coming up and unless there is a proper check my fear is that articles will not be up to the required specifications. An hon. Member mentioned about ink. There are so many other things. There was a case—Madam, you were also here when that question was raised here—of a very highly developed industry responsible for maintaining the health of the nation, and in that case although the stuff was according to specification flies or something of that sort were found. Such instances have come to our notice. That is why I say that we will be grateful if some details are given to us about these matters.

Further, I would like to know whether the Government is satisfied with the checks that are provided in the Act itself. My submission is that there should be greater checks if we are really to accede to the 1500 standards which we are going to introduce during the Third Five Year Plan period.

With these observations, Madam, I certainly consider that the Indian Standards Institution has done a good piece of work, and the principle underlying this certification of marks is a very salutary one and that should not be clouded by giving these extraordinary powers to other institutions which do not come directly under the Indian Standards Institution. The Indian Standards Institution should not be merely a body which will say O.K. as soon as some specification is given by another institution. That is why I was very anxious to know what are the institutions in this country and in other countries which will be recognised by the I.S.I. for the purpose of this Act. With these remarks, I offer my qualified support to this amendment.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: Madam Chairman, I rise to give my support

[Shri Naushir Bharucha]

to the amending Bill which has been placed before the House. I think the House will agree largely with the hon. Minister-in-charge in paying a tribute to the work which the Indian Standards Institution has been doing, and if the previous speaker has expressed certain misgivings I am of the opinion that gradually as experience is gained not only the *modus operandi* would be improved but any defects or difficulties observed in the working of the I.S.I. would be tackled effectively.

Quality control is a very important thing particularly in a country which is rapidly growing in industry, and especially in the case of this country which, unfortunately, in the matter of its exports has acquired rather an odious reputation, quality control is a matter which cannot be lightheartedly dealt with. The present Bill only seeks to remedy a particular loophole which has crept into the main Act, namely, that where the Indian Standards Institution has not developed or prescribed a particular standard for a particular commodity or process and an application is made the Indian Standards Institution may follow the standards laid down by any other institution whether in India or elsewhere, adopt their standards and on the basis of their standards grant the applicants certification marks.

But a difficulty is likely to arise in the application of standards specified by different institutions. I have got in mind the experience which I had when I was in the Bombay Municipal Corporation. There the question came up whether the water pipes were of the prescribed strength. The hydraulic engineer stated that in England it was prescribed that for the stresses and strains there the water pipes should be able to stand up to the pressure of so many pounds per square inch. He said that the standard in Europe is much higher than it should be in India because water in pipes in Europe tends to freeze during winter and frozen water expands naturally in volume with the result that the pipes crack. Such conditions are not encountered in India. Therefore, the standard required is much lower here, and a difficulty is likely to arise if British standards and specifications are adopted in certain matters. The Indian Standards Institution might be prescribing a much higher standard than actually required for a particular commodity, with the result that the application of the manufacturer might be rejected whereas that type of manufacture could be all right so far as Indian conditions are concerned. Therefore, I am of the opinion that not merely powers should have been taken, as it has been done in this Bill, for adopting standards prescribed by other standards institutions but also for enabling the Indian Standards Institution to evolve *ad hoc* standards. Take, for example, the instance which I gave in the matter of water pipes. Suppose the European conditions require on account of climatical conditions that water pipes should be tested up to a pressure of, let us say, 100 pounds per square inch, whereas the Indian conditions need only a pressure of not less than 50 pounds, it should be left open to the Indian Standards Institution, while adopting the foreign standards or other standards than its own, to so modify or qualify that standard in the light of expert opinion as it thinks fit. The power in that respect should be clearly taken under this Bill. I do not know whether it would be possible to do so as a result of amending the rules. Perhaps it might be possible; perhaps, the rule may be declared *ultra vires* because it may be beyond the scope of the Bill itself; I am not sure of that. But the fact does remain that merely blindly transporting standards from different countries is likely to create more difficulties than solve the difficulties which have been experienced by the Indian Standards Institution and the only way out is to give power to the Indian Standards Institution to provide *ad hoc* standards. If that is done, the manufacturers would not find unnecessary difficulties created as a result of higher standard prescribed by foreign standards institution on account of climatic or other conditions. It should be appreciated that the result of having this particular clause in this Bill is not that we want to have a sort of reciprocity of standards. That is not the intention behind this Bill. It is not that if our standard is recognised by foreign standards institutions then their standards would automatically be recognised by us. No. This Bill is only to solve a particular difficulty when the Indian Standards Institution has not got its own standard as to what should be the standard that should be followed.

Coming to section 21 of the Indian Penal Code, I am afraid the previous speaker seems to be labouring under some misapprehension. When a particular officer is designated as a public servant under section 21 of the IPC, it does not give that officer any extra powers. The powers which that officer has got to make surprise visits, make test checks etc. are powers which are given by this statute; merely designating him as a public servant under section 21 of the IPC does not enlarge his powers. That provision is there, not for giving protection to the servant as stated by the hon. Member, but, in fact, for making him more liable as a public servant. There are several sections in the Indian Penal Code under which a public servant incurs greater penalty by reason of the fact that he is a public servant. Also, it may be that protection is given in the case of certain public servants by providing that no prosecution can be launched without previous sanction. But, barring that, what the Bill does is merely to designate the inspectors and other officers as public servants and not enlarge their powers. I think, on the whole, this Bill has become necessary. But I am also of the opinion that the difficulty which I have pointed out, the difficulty which manufacturers are likely to experience in applying for standard marks, this will have to be carefully examined and if by rule-making powers that can be overcome, I would appeal to the Government to formulate certain rules so that the work of the Indian Standards Institution should not be handicapped.

With regard to the adequacy and efficiency of work of the Indian Standards Institution, the only remark that can be made against them is that perhaps the work is not proceeding as rapidly as we would like it to proceed. I think a time may come when the Government should come with legislation compelling manufacturers of certain commodities and certain articles to subject themselves to Indian Standards Institution certification marks. That time may come later on for that type of legislaion but, till then, I think what the Indian Standads Institution can do is to see that the conditions on which the certification marks granted to manufacturers are strictly observed and that the standard of examination before granting is stepped up and there is constant vigilance.

I do hope that the House will welcome this Bill because, after all, it does nothing more than remove immediately a big defect, a lacuna, which has been observed in the main Act.

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal (Uluberia): I support this amending Bill because the time has come when the Indian Standards Institution should accept the standards set up by other institutions. Because, in our State we are feeling difficulties for some time past in regard to the specifications of butter and ghee, as the standards that have been set up by the Indian Standards Institution are not being observed, it is alleged by the Corporation, by the butter dealers. The Indian Standards Institution have fixed some standards, some percentages of properties for butter and ghee prepared in the different regions. But those properties

[Shri Aurobindo Ghosal]

are really absent in the butter and ghee preparations in different zones. In Bengal, in the butter which is prepared from the milk of cows, the properties differ.

Shri Kanungo: I may mention that food articles and drugs are governed by separate legislation.

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: We are feeling difficulty in the case of some other specifications which have been set up locally by some institutions but which have not been accepted by the ISI. For that purpose, this Bill has been brought up. The ISI may recognise the specifications laid down by recognised institutions. The only fear or apprehension in my mind is whether those institutions whose specifications will be recognised by ISI are responsible institutions which can be relied upon. I agree with Shri Tangamani that the ISI should specify as to whose specifications may be accepted without hesitation. Otherwise, the standards and specifications laid down by ISI in our vast country may differ from region to region, as that depends upon the climatic and other conditions. Therefore, taking all these factors into consideration, the ISI should accept the specifications of only those institutions which can be relied upon and also conform to the climatic conditions of different regions and accommodate these specifications with the differences that obtain in different regions. With these words, I support the Bill.

Shri Kanungo: I am grateful to the hon. Members who have participated in the discussion on this Bill for supporting the Bill as such and, particularly, for offering their appreciation of the work which the Indian Standards Institution has been doing. It will be my pleasant duty to convey the sense of the House to the Institution by which I hope the Director and other members of the Institution will feel encouraged.

Most of the details which Shri Tangamani wanted from me, it is not possible for me to give. But if he goes through the annual reports of the Institution which are placed before this House and which sometimes come up at the request of hon. Members for discussion, he will find that they give all the information in all its details every year.

Shri Tangamani: Briefly he could tell us whether there were any prosecutions. I want to know whether there were any prosecutions.

Shri Kanungo: I suppose my hon. fried is rather keen on witch-hunting. The very background of the Institution is that prosecutions should be avoided. It is not a penal one. The whole structure of the policy is that standards should be laid down and left to the voluntary acceptance of the party. It is for a particular manufacturer to register himself for the mark. It is possible that for the same commodity there might be 20 manufacturers out of which 15 may apply for using the mark and the other five may not use it. The penal provisions would not be attracted to the five. It is possible that the other five are so sure of their own reputation that they do not come up for using the mark of the Institution. I am merely giving the background.

Our experience has been that by and large the use of the mark of the Institution has been appreciated. There has been more or less an increasing desire on the part of the manufacturers to use the mark. The very fact that there has been no prosecution proves the alertness of the inspecting machinery of the Institution which I have described in detail in my opening speech.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: Not necessarily.

Shri Kanungo: At least I hope that it is so because, as I have mentioned, the inspection is not only at the finished products stage but there is random sampling all along the line right from the raw materials stage to the processes. Therefore I am not in the least worried about the lack of prosecutions. In fact, I would be happy if the use of the marks of the Institution is extended and there is no prosecution at all. It will show the responsibility of the Institution while allowing licences and the responsibility of the licensees to live up to the expectations of using the mark.

I have just had a cursory glance at the nature of the few instances where complaints have been received. Mostly I find that the complaints are of a not very serious nature. For example, there were complaints about tea chests. In one case the manufacturer had used boric acid in tea chests. For abundant caution he had used it, that is, for preventing white ants and other insects from coming in and damaging the boards. That is not a part of the standards. Under the licence he was not compelled to do that. In the interest of the customer he had done that. When the customer saw the white marks he complained about it. It cannot be said that the party was infringing any of the conditions of the licence.

In another case the consumer complained about the use of a particular wood in the ply. Now those particular kinds of wood have been certified by the Institution. They can be used in the plys. It is a question of personal predilection of the particular consumer. He might like plys made of a particular wood or might not like that particular wood. So there was no infringement of the terms of the licence.

There were minor cases where there were complaints. It was found on enquiry that the matter had been misused. There was no manufacturing defect. There were some defects also in some cases, but considering the number of complaints covering a few hundreds of rupees and the total volume of hundreds of crores of rupees covered by the mark, I think it is very negligible. The annual reports give the number of cancellations but I might mention that the number depends not necessarily upon the complaints but upon the vigilance of the inspection staff. If they find that the processses or controls are not properly used, they revoke the licence.

Coming to the question of the institutions whose standards will be adopted, I might say that there are very well known institutions functioning for many years in various parts of the world. To name, the British Standards Institution and the American Standards Institution have a long tradition of setting up standards. As I have explained, to establish standards is a very lengthy process and to cover all products by the standards of the Institution will take many many years. Apart from the paucity of staff, the very process of it will take a very long time. Therefore it is meant under this Bill that where no specification is prescribed yet, specification prescribed by another institution will be adopted.

As Shri Bharucha pointed out, if you adopted a particular standard it may not be as useful in India as it is in the other country. For that the main Act provides that Indian standard means a standard including any tentative or provisional standard. That means that where the Indian Standards Institution has not evolved a standard and the foreign institutions' standards are not applicable and suitable to Indian conditions....

Shri Naushir Bharucha: Provisional standards are of their own creation and not something which we adopted from somewhere.

Shri Kanungo: Where that situation arises, the answer to that will be to issue provisional standards till final standards are issued because in adopting a standard they have to examine whether it is useful to Indian conditions or not. If it is not useful to Indian conditions, it will not be adopt-

[Shri Kanungo]

ed and the alternative will be to use, what Shri Bharucha says, *ad hoc* standards for which the provision is there. Necessarily it does not mean foreign institutions' standards. It all depends upon the nature of the institutions, the traditions which the institutions have built up and the procedures by which they establish standards. It is quite possible that other institutions in India, for example, the Railway Standards Institution and the Defence Ministry Standards Institution, find in cases where they have established standards of the Indian Standards Institution that without going through the same process again they can conveniently adopt them, they will adopt them. The main merit of the amendment is that many other standards can be used for the licensing of the marks as long as the Institution is satisfied that the standards are all right for Indian conditions.

As Shri Tangamani has said, standards require revision from time to time. I have indicated in my speech that it is is one of the functions of the Indian Standards Institution, namely, to revise the standards from time to time with the change and improvement in technology. They are doing so. Unfortunately, leaving aside the processes and methods, the number of articles which are now used in trade and in industry and by consumers is so vast that I suppose, if ever, even after many years, the Standards Institution will be able to cover all. I hope they will be able to cover in course of time provided Parliament is gracious enough to provide them with adequate funds and adequate technical personnel is available. In course of time, they will be able to cover. As some of the Members have indicated and appreciated the services of the Institute, I may say that the reputation of the institution has been growing and I hope it will continue to grow.

I move that the motion be accepted.

14 hrs.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

> "That the Bill further to amend the Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Act, 1952, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Chairman: There are no amendments. I will put all the clauses to the vote of the House.

The question is:

> "That Clauses 1 to 7, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 1 to 7, Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

Shri Kanungo: I move:

> "That the Bill be passed."

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

> "That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

14.02 hrs.

FOREIGN AWARDS (RECOGNITION AND ENFORCEMENT) BILL

Shri Kanungo: I move:

> "That the Bill to enable effect to be given to the Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards, done at New York, on the tenth day of June, 1958, to which India is a party and for purposes connected therewith, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The last legislation on the subject which is operating now is the Foreign Arbitration Act of 1937, which was passed by the Legislative Assembly of that time. That was passed to give effect to what is known as the Geneva Convention of 1927. Broadly, the idea has been that arbitral awards in different countries should be effective in the countries which have entered into convention to respect them. Obviously, in commercial undertakings it is necessary that arbitration should be encouraged and, as a necessary corollary, the awards in these arbitrations should be effective subject to the conditions of public policy and law in different countries.

After the Geneva Convention of 1927, there have been many changes in the world and many changes in commercial practices also. Now, under the aegis of the United Nations Economic and Social Council, a further Convention was discussed in 1953 and that was finalised in 1958. This is the Convention which now replaces the old Geneva Convention. Therefore, this Act is meant to give effect to the Convention to which India has agreed. It will mean that the enforcement of foreign awards is made a little more comprehensive than it was before because of the discussions between the different States and different commercial bodies which participated in the discussion of the matter over a number of years. I move that the Bill be taken into consideration.

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to enble effect to be given to the Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards, done at New York, on the tenth day of June, 1958, to which India is a party and for purposes connected therewith, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): I want to know from the hon. Minister what are the specific awards. They are possibly defined. He may define the awards.

Mr. Chairman: Do you want it now? Or he may allow this motion to be passed and take it up later at the consideration stage and the Minister can answer if possible.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Since he has read out certain things. . .

Shri Kanungo: I can say this much that the awards are awards of arbitrations. The point is, normally, an award given in one country is not enforceable in law in another country. All the countries have come to a minimum understanding on a certain basis which is a part of the Convention to which India has agreed. It was not 100 per cent satisfactory. All arbitration awards are not enforceable. The Indian courts will have to examine them and give them conditional or delayed effect. The point is that up to a point, we have come to agreement that the awards will be enforceable in different countries which agreed to the convention provided they come up to certain standards. That is an advance which we have made over the position in 1927. In 1927, the matter was such that any country could refuse to enforce the award. That is, any court in any country could refuse to enforce the award. Under the present Convention, to a limited extent, awards given by competent arbitrations will be enforceable in the courts.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That the Bill to enable effect to be given to the Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards, done at New York, on the tenth day of June, 1958, to which India is a party and for purposes connected therewith, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Chairman: There are no amendments and, therefore, I shall put all the clauses 1 to 11 to the vote of the House.

[Mr. Chairman]

The question is:

"That clauses 1 to 11, the Schedule, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 1 to 11, the Schedule, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added t the Bill.

Shri Kanungo: I move:

"That the Bill be passed."

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

14.10 hrs.

MOTIONS RE: ANNUAL REPORTS OF HINDUSTAN ANTIBIOTICS LTD.

Mr. Chairman: The House will now take up the motions regarding the Annual Reports of the Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Before the discussion starts, may I know one thing? This discussion was to have started at 3 P.M. and to have been continued up to 5 P.M. But, now, it is only 2.10 p.m. Are we to continue this discussion for about three hours, that is, up to 5 P.M.?

Mr. Chairman: The time allotted to this discussion is 2 hours. This being the only item of business left over in the Order Paper of today, if the House so desires, and there are enough Members to take interest in the discussion, they can prolong the discussion till 5 p.m. if they so wish.

Shri N. R. Muniswamy (Vellore): I beg to move:

(i) "That this House takes note of the Annual Report of the Hindustan Antibiotics Limited for the year 1958-59, along with the Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor-General, laid on the Table of the House on the 15th December, 1959.".

(ii) "That this House takes note of the Annual Report of the Hindustan Antibiotics Limited for the year 1959-60, laid on the Table of the House on the 22nd November, 1960.".

Before proceeding to make certain observations on the several aspects of the working of this public sector concern, I may be permitted, at the outset, to record my appreciation of, and congratulations on, the work done by the management, the workers, the scientists and other persons engaged in this public sector undertaking. The progress and achievement made by these workers are really deserving of much appreciation by the whole country.

I shall be failing in my duty if I do not also thank the hon. Minister for the unstinted support and assistance which he has been giving to the company, as and when the company makes a request to him for such assistance or guidance, and by such advice and guidance, he has been rendering a great service to the national cause. The services rendered by the people engaged in this company and the spirit of devotion with which they have devoted themselves to the national cause are worthy of great appreciation.

14.13 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

There has been a good deal of criticism about the activities of the public sector, by very many persons. I can only say that the realities do not warrant such criticisms at all. Such criticisms are made probably because many of those persons might not have gone and visited these factories. I dare say that I visited this factory twice, before 1958, and to my surprise I have found that from the inception up to the date of my inspection in 1958, the company had made considerable progress. The achievement made by the company is really worthy of mention here in this House. I hope my hon. friends will join with me in offering our sincere appreciation of the work done by the company.

Despite several lapses and failings that we see here and there in every industry or undertaking, this company is in the unique position of having exceeded the rated production capacity. Out of the various public sector industries, the Hindustan Machine-tools Ltd. also seems to have attained a unique position by having exceeded the rated production capacity. The Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd. is another such instance.

I shall not deal with the various aspects of the working of this company in any great detail, but I shall only touch a few salient points, so that the points which I might not cover might be covered by subsequent speakers.

The working of the Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd., its financial position, its projects for further development, its production and research activities, and the special departments which it has created in regard to quality control etc. deserve to be appreciated very much.

My object in moving the two motions together is to focus the attention of this House and the country on certain features which deserve consideration and appreciation.

So far as the production is concerned, I may venture to state that this is perhaps the only public undertaking which has exceeded the targets to a great extent. I believe this company started production in 1954 or so, and that was only trial production, the target being 4 million mega units. In 1961, we find that the production capacity has gone up to 44 million mega units. This indicates the large rate at which the production of this company is increasing. The increase in production appears to be at the rate of about 25 to 30 per cent every year. This gives the impression that the target of production was perhaps kept very low. It was stated that only 4 million mega units were to be produced by this factory, but, fortunately, we find that in 1961, it has gone up to about 43 million mega units.

So far as the production figures are concerned, I might be permitted to refer to a few figures which will indicate how the production has been increasing year after year. In 1958-59, the target of production was only 24 million mega units, but actually, they had produced 25·20 million mega units, In 1959-60, the target fixed was 30 million mega units, but the actual production was 33·15 million mega units. In 1960-61 the target was 35 million mega units, while the actual production was 40·24 million mega units. Now, I think that the production may have gone up to about 43 or 44 million mega units. This clearly shows how the production has been increasing from year to year.

From the report, I find that the inspection of the products is conducted by a particular inspection section which is consisting mainly of women. Although the factory works on two shifts per day, inspection cannot, however, be carried out by the ladies during night, because their services cannot be requisitioned after sun-set and before sun-rise. So, both the overnight production and the day-time production are inspected together by the women during day-time, and consequently, the women's section have to take a lot of trouble in seeing to it that the products are up to the mark, and that the inspection is conducted in the required highly specialised way; and the women's section has been discharging its duties very diligently without sparing any nerve.

Of course, the production has gone up by leaps and bounds, but we have

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to examine also the cost of the products and their selling prices. I find that the selling price is not consistent with the cost of production. We are having so much of production, and yet the selling price is not commensurate with the cost of production. No doubt, our cost of production compares favourably with that of the imported penicillin, and in the world market, they can fare well with the products of other exporting countries.

The reason for the high selling price, in spite of the increase in production may be this, namely that it is quite possible that this expansion programme is being undertaken without any addition to the capital. Further, we may have to import certain raw materials for which we shall have to pay heavily, taking into consideration the incidence of freight and other charges.

Taking all these limitations into account, we have, however, to see in what way we shall be able to make available the products of this factory at much cheaper prices.

I find from the report that the selling price of bulk penicillin supplied to bottlers and others has been reduced in 1959-60 from 69 nP to 50 nP. This indicates that the bottlers and others also are deriving some benefit; even the private industries which are producing penicillin are able to insist on the public sector undertaking to reduce their price so that their capacity also can be utilised properly. The production of the private undertakings also affects in a way the selling price. I understand that the public sector company takes into consideration the viewpoints of the representatives of the bottlers and others, while fixing the prices.

In spite of all this, I can only say that the price which we pay here is, comparatively speaking, very much less than the world market prices. I dare say that we can still reduce them. What was originally sold at Rs. 1-4-0 per mega unit is now being sold at 50 nP a mega unit. We can reduce it still further, because the company gives a huge discount or commission to the selling agents. They are selling it at a reduced rate to the defence services and other semi-government bodies; I am told that the discount in their cases also has increased from 10 to 15 per cent. I wish to emphasise that the commission that is paid to the selling agents should be made commensurate with the retail prices at which the products are sold.

Here, I might make a brief reference to the total commission paid to the agents.

In 1959-60—I am referring to the figures as on 31st March 1960—the sale was Rs. 3,11,72,193·45 and the commission given to agents comes to Rs. 12,35,984·34. As against these, in the previous year, that is. 1958-59, the sale was Rs. 3,27,56,200·81 and commission given to agents Rs 11,62,295·66. I am not able to understand why when in the previous year the sale was more the discount was less and in the year 1959-60 the sale was less and the discount was more. How are we going to account for this increase of nearly Rs. 74,000 by way of commission when the overall sale happens to be much less? It seems we have paid more discount when there was less sale and less discount when there was more sale. I only wish some light will be thrown on this by the hon. Minister. Why should we pay more discount, unless it be that the rate of discount happens to be more as they have stated is the case in regard to the Defence services where it has been raised from 10 to 15 per cent? There is no other explanation, as far as I can see. Therefore, let us get an answer for this discrepancy.

As you will be pleased to know, the undertaking has earned profit. In 1958-59, the amount of surplus before paying income tax and other things was Rs. 147 lakhs whereas after paying income tax it is about Rs. 81 lakhs. In 1959-60, the amount of surplus before payment of tax was Rs. 146 lakhs and the net surplus after payment of income tax was Rs. 76·75 lakhs. I am unable to understand how when we had a surplus of Rs. 147 lakhs which after payment of income tax came to Rs. 81 lakhs in the next year, 1959-60, we had a surplus of Rs. 146 lakhs and we got after payment of income tax only Rs. 76 lakhs. How are we to account for the difference of Rs. 4-5 lakhs, when there is a difference in sales of only Rs. 1 lakh? These are some of the things I am not able to understand. There must be some reason behind this like fluctuation in prices and so on. I hope the hon. Minister will throw some light on this aspect also.

Another important feature concerns quality control. This is of recent origin. A quality control department has been established. But it has to function independently of other departments of the concern which have got their own method of test and control. Any product coming out of this concern must undergo several tests. I learn that there are not less than 20—27 tests and each test is rigorously and ruthlessly conducted. After the product satisfies all the 27 tests, it is labelled. This takes place after a long time. It is very nice to look at. It may even appear to a stranger that these tests are overdone and where there is no need for a test, they are having it all the same. But in spite of these tests, there have been complaints of which we are not unaware.

The main complaint which has come very recently is about the potency. There is a system of marking on the vial or bottle making it usable for three or two years, as the case may be. This is an international practice and we are also emulating it here. But then the potency is challenged. The complaint comes only from places where the climate is hot, where the temperature goes up to a certain degree. They say that the potency is not being maintained, that it is not efficacious even for two years. The same penicillin kept in the laboratory under proper conditions retains its potency even after three years. So it looks as if this system of marking the period of potency must be given up. When we are producing these anti-biotics indigenously and the flow of supply is also very continuous, there is no disturbance at all and there is no need to have a potency marking for three years; they can reduce it to twelve months. This step will also help the flow of fresh supplies and ensure fairer prices. If we mark the potency for three years, it is possible that here and there some unwary purchaser may get it even after three years. It is always better to change this method. I would request the Minister to give some thought to this aspect of labelling or marking, change it and adopt a method which will suit conditions in our country.

As regards export, we can have the same international practice as is in vogue, of marking it for three years or two years, as the case may be. But for home consumption, it must be marked only for one year. If there is no defect or mistake so far as the product is concerned, but it is the wrong method of labelling that creates troubles, this step will solve that problem.

Recently one or two cases have come to notice. One of the complaints relates to the presence of a dead fly in a vial. This is despite all the tests that have been prescribed. The other day when a question was asked on this matter, the hon. Minister gave the reply that it was after all. a small incident. Whether it is small or big, there has been an incident. Simply to say that they have nothing to do with it is just swallowing the very complaint. We must pay attention to this matter and see how after all these 27 tests, there is cause for such a complaint. I do not know if there

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was no test in this case or something else happened. I do not want to cast any aspersion on the undertaking because I have already expressed my appreciation of their work. One or two things are bound to be there in all industries. But this must be of a different type—the existence of a dead fly when things are so very nicely done under sterilised conditions. The question remains how this intruder happened to be there. The Minister has said that possibly somebody might have planted it there. In the context of the tests that we are having, we cannot take this suggestion seriously, unless something had happened and somebody who was very envious of the progress of this undertaking had done it. This has to be examined from that angle, whether it was planted by somebody. Nobody would plant such a thing and then administer it. Is it before administration that this particular fly was found or after? If it is before administration, then it has to be examined very seriously. I do not mean to support the Minister when he says that it must have been planted. It is quite possible that the intruder might have been there in spite of the tests. The matter has to be examined from that angle. It has also to be borne in mind that so many people are envious of this particular undertaking which has made such a phenomenal progress. This company has the unique distinction of having made so much progress in such a short period. It has surplus to export, and is able to compete with the products of other countries. It is therefore highly necessary that the complaints should not be poohpoohed but looked into very thoroughly.

Another important feature is research. I pay my respect and appreciation to this department for its discoveries and ability to produce these drugs. I find Government has launched upon the streptomycin project costing over Rs. 2 crores with a target of production of 40 to 45 tons. They propose to augment it to 80 tons at an additional cost of only about Rs. 60 lakhs, and the additional foreign exchange involved will be only of the order of Rs. 30 to Rs. 35 lakhs. If the economics of this project are good, we can certainly save a huge amount in foreign exchange, and I hope Government will not lag behind in giving every impetus to the speedy execution of this project.

There is another project to manufacture 1·5 tons of tetracycline. This sounds something like terramycine and areomycine. I am neither a doctor, nor connected with the trade.

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): But the names you give are correct.

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: This is to go into production shortly: But I find that the production envisaged for the second phase is 25 tons. I wonder if it is 2.5 and not 25 tons. If it is going to be 25 tons, it is really amazing, and we should be proud of it.

Another plant for production of 50 tons of Vitamin C per year is also to be established at a cost of Rs. 60 lakhs.

I am happy to note that all these projects are to be financed by the company itself, without borrowing from outside. While this looks good, there is also a risk involved in it. No business man would put everything he has in his business lest anything should happen. I do not think anything will happen here, because of the increasing requirements of the country.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Because here they are antibiotics, that thing cannot happen.

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: The Minister being very young, might have very ambitious plans and goad them to get along.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Do not think he is as young as he appears to be.

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: Though he is young, he is capable.

But if we put all the eggs into one basket . . .

Shri Manubhai Shah: Without meaning to interrupt him, I would ask: should we continue to import or should we make what is required within the country itself?

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: I quite appreciate the point that we should not be dependant on imports, but I only urge some caution. As the financial resources available have already been invested in the new plant, for further expansion we shall have to resort to loans. I do wish more money is invested, and it is true we do a lot of things for our prosperity only by borrowing. Unless we borrow we cannot have a self-sustaining economy, but let us not invest everything we have earned in a short time in this. The company should have some finance to fall back upon, and finance is power.

Shri Manubhai Shah: Just to add to the information of the hon. Member, I may say that actually we are investing Rs. 30 crores more—that is, six times the sum in the Hindustan Antiobiotics—in other public drug projects. This is just the beginning of the beginning. We have to do a lot more to provide cheap basic drugs to the poor people.

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: I do not possess so much brief. He knows the job because he is at it. What I say is from the records available to me, and if necessary I shall change my views in the light of fresh information supplied by him.

A decision was taken in 1960 to set up ancillary industries for the supply of raw materials to this industry. Every industry must have ancillary industries close by so that it does not have to incur freight on getting its raw materials from distant places. Here the proposal is to have five such ancillary industries. Probably one of them, namely glass, has already gone into production and has begun supplying. But we have to take care to see that we are not at the mercy of these ancillary industries and that they do not dictate their own terms. Already, there is some sort of whispering campaign going on that special treatment is being given to these ancillary industries.

He has said that we should not be getting anything from other countries and that we should be able to supply our own requirements and also to supply other countries. But, at the same time, it should not be tagged on to others. It should not be dependent on others—this major industry. We should not be left at the mercy of other ancillary industries. That is the only caution which I want to administer.

Another point I wish to make is about the research section. The research section has done a very fine job and deserve to be congratulated because the new researches have been serviceable not only to our country but to other countries also. From the 1960-61 report it is found that the production of tetra-cyclene has been decided without the collaboration of foreign technical know-how. This happens to be a discovery by the laboratory itself without outside collaboration. This discovery has been tested not only in our government clinics but has been tested in semi-government clinics and hospitals and has been found to be of a very superior type and its efficacy cannot be questioned. This anti-biotic is supposed to be named 'Homycin'. I do not know whether it has anything to do with tetracyclene. Of course, the name is in consonance with other names like acromycin etc. They are trying to get a patent in India, the U.K. and the United States.

Another very effective and promising antifungal anti-biotic called "Dermostatin" has been isolated and

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further investigations are in progress. I wish them success in this because it is an addition. But we must take care to see that we have some sort of a drug to avoid the after-effects or the undesirable reactions caused by the penicillin injections. They have to be tested very carefully.

They are also trying to find some such drugs and to supply them free of charge to those to whom these finished products have been supplied. That is to prevent the undesirable effects on our body. We are importing such things from other countries. It costs about Rs. 40 to Rs. 50 per vial. I suppose the Government of India will supply it at a nominal rate. This laboratory has done good service and I would wish more such laboratories to come into existence in other industries also so that they can produce things which are useful not only to our country but also to other countries.

I would be failing in my duty if I forget to say something about the people working there. Though I gave them my appreciation still I have to say something more.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I must convey to the hon. Mover that some hon. Members have begun to feel that he has already taken too long.

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: I will finish in a couple of minutes. (*Interruptions*).

In the reports the designation of every member of the Board of Directors is not given. We do not know whether labour is represented, or the State Legislature is represented or the Members of Parliament are represented. I am not able to make out from the names. One or two names I can make out. Just as we are giving up the titles we seem to do away with these designations also. One cannot make out who is who. We must have some sort of indication as to what position a member holds. The bare mention of the name as Dr. G. P. Pant or Dr. K. Venkataraman would not do. We must know that the Board is well representative, because it is a public sector industry. We must know what sorts of interests are represented there; whether the Members of Parliament are there; whether the State Legislature is represented or whether labour is interested. I do not hold any brief for the M.Ps. (*Interruption*).

You have warned me that I have taken too much time. I have got still some more points but I would not press them.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I only conveyed to him the reactions of some hon. Members.

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: I have a final word of appreciation to the Government of India, to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry and also the management. I hope the whole House would join with me in this except one or two who might like to make a huge affair of this dead fly. The whole of the thing has to be seen barring this small incident which would mar its prosperity. This has had a bright career in the short period and I only wish that this industry should not get into difficulties.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

(i) "That this House takes note of the Annual Report of the Hindustan Anti-biotics Limited for the year 1958-59, along with the Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor-General, laid on the Table of the House on the 15th December, 1959."

(ii) "That this House takes note of the Annual Report of the Hindustan Anti-biotics Limited for the year 1959-60, laid on the Table of the House on the 22nd November, 1960."

Shri Parulekar (Thana): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I regret to have to say that I cannot agree with the observations of appreciation made by the Mover of this Motion. I know this is a factory in the public sector and whatever criticism I have to make I do so reluctantly. But the stage has arrived when we have to speak bluntly and point out the defects and deficiencies in the working of this factory.

My first submission is that the claim made in this report that the production of penicillin has exceeded the target is baseless and deceptive. The proof of it is that the Mover of this Motion was caught in the trap which this report has laid.

The questions which we have to ask are—'Who fixed this target? Were they fixed on a scientific basis?'. You will find that the production of penicillin is miserably low and the factory is managed in the most inefficient manner.

I will cite conclusive proofs to substantiate my charges. In 1959-60 there were 10 fermentors in this factory and each fermentor had a capacity of 5,000 gallons and the production of penicillin was 25.2 million mega units. In 1960-61, there were 16 fermentors and the production was 40.2 million mega units. There was an increase of 60 per cent in the number of fermentors and there was also an increase in the production of penicillin by 60 per cent. In other words the technological level of production of penicillin has made no progress at all in this factory; it has remained stationary. In other countries during the same period it has made great and spectacular strides. In the United States the yield per millilitre of both has increased from 3500 units to 8000 units in this period; in Russia too the same progress has been made. If you calculate the production of 16 fermentors in this country on that basis, our production ought to be 100 million mega units. But the report shows that our production is only 40.2 mega units. This is a clear proof that this factory is inefficiently managed and is not up to the mark which it is expected to be. I will be told and the hon. Minister is very good at advancing arguments—'It is all right if advance has been made in the United States; ours is a young factory and so we have not been able to make such progress'. But, Sir, let me draw your attention to the fact that the technological improvements made in those countries are no secrets; they are available to us and yet we find that we have not taken advantage of them. Therefore, we find that the production is far low.

There is another very pertinent point but the hon. Minister seems to be engaged otherwise . . .

Shri Manubhai Shah: I am listening.

Shri Parulekar: I am making some important points.

Shri Manubhai Shah: I have noted them.

Shri Parulekar: How can you note what I am going to say?

You might answer the other point in a vague way as is your habit but this is an important point. There was an expert committee appointed by the Government of India, in 1956 and it recommended in 1956 on the basis of technological advance made in the world then that the production of ten fermentors ought to be 30 million mega units. Even assuming that no technological progress has been made since then, if you calculate production on that basis, the production of sixteen fermentors ought to be 48 million mega units but in actual fact the production is only 40 million mega units. Yet the report says and wants the people to believe that the factory has been run in such a way that it has exceeded the target of production. It is an absolutely misleading and deceptive picture. I may say why I am harping on this point. This is not the first occasion.

Shri Manubhai Shah: You have been harping it for the last ten years.

Shri Parulekar: This is the second occasion when I have opened my mouth. As I thought that this factory was in the public sector, I did not want to criticise it publicly. But I am compelled to do so now. This is not the first occasion when false claim of production exceeding the target had been made by the Ministry. In 1956, such a claim was made and I would like to read two sentences from a letter written by Col. R. N. Chopra to the Secretary to the Ministry of Production here who was chairman of this committee What does he say:

> "This week's paper carried news items that the penicillin plant had exceeded its target. I would like to bring to the notice of your Ministry that this statement is utterly misleading."

This is the story of production exceeding the target. This practice is continued from year to year by taking advantage of the ignorance of the people because they do not know the technicalities involved, how the targets are fixed, what is the technological level and what ought to be the target of production. When you examine these questions you will find that the yield of penicillin is very low in this factory and it is managed very inefficiently.

My second submission is that the cost of production of penicillin in this factory is exorbitantly high. The selling price of bulk penicillin in U.S.A. is 9.9 nP. per mega unit. Taking out the profit from this figure, the cost price in U.S. comes to 4.1 nP. But the cost of production per mega unit in the Pimpri factory is 21·14 nP. five times higher than in U.S.A. The consumer has to bear the burden of the inefficiency of this factory. What is the reason for this inefficiency? Naturally that question arises. Why should the factory be run inefficiently? What are the reasons? The reasons are obvious. The factory does not employ suitably qualified technical staff required to run this factory, staff which has got experience about the production of penicillin. There were fifteen technicians who were trained by the WHO in Europe and who were employed in the Pimpri factory in the initial stages but today we find that none of these fifteen persons is there. They have either left or have been driven away. That is the stage of affairs. Their places have been taken by persons who are experienced in other matters. They may have good qualification for doing certain things but certainly not for running a factory where penicillin is produced. To cite a few illustrations, the works manager is a civil engineer. The deputy production manager does not possess the technological knowledge or experience necessary for the production of penicillin. If you want to produce good shoes you want good cobblers; it is no use employing good tailors to produce good shoes. They may be qualified and experienced in other matters but not for production of penicillin in this factory. That is why it has been managed in an inefficient manner. The case of the research superintendent is still worse. He has failed during the last three years to select a more potent strain which would yield more production. That is his performance. That is how the cost of production goes up.

What is still more astonishing is that the expenditure on the salaries of the inefficient officers: has shot up during this period from Rs. 2,94,207 in 1958-59 to Rs. 5,17,927 in 1960-61—an increase of 62 per cent though the factory remained as inefficient as in 1958-59. As regards the other staff, surprisingly enough, you will find that their total salary in 1958-59 was Rs. 2,74,893 and in 1960-61 it was Rs. 2,29,874. This means a decrease of 20 per cent during the three years.

15 hrs.

I want to make a third submission. This factory charges exorbitant prices for this essential drug, and makes excessive profits. I will give three illustrations to prove this charge. In the case of 2 lakh unit penicillin, the cost of production is five naye paise. The cost of bottling is 18 nP. The total cost is 23 nP. The sale price for the two lakh unit is 42 nP. and the profit is 19 nP. The percentage of profit works out at 82.6. In the case of the 5 lakh unit, the cost is 10 nP. the cost of bottling is 18 nP; the total cost is 28 nP. The sale price is 61 nP. The profit is 33 nP. The percentage of profit works out at 117.8 per cent. This is an essential drug, and this is the profit which this factory is making. In the case of the 10 lakh units, the cost is 25 nP; the cost of bottling is 18 nP; the total cost is 43 nP. The sale price is 94 nP. The profit is 51 nP. The percentage of profit is 119.6. The result of the policy is that this year, the factory has made a net profit of Rs. 79 lakhs. Of course, it includes profits of other drugs which are sold, but the main drug which is manufactured in this factory is penicillin. I want to draw your attention to another aspect which has enabled the private concerns to make enormous profits Glaxo, Dumex, Alembic. etc., also import penicillin, at the rate of 8 nP. per mega unit, and in the market, they sell it at the same price at which the Hindustan Antibiotics is selling. The result of the policy that is pursued by this factory enables the private concerns to make enormous profits, and we do not know whether there has been a collusion between the private sector and the public sector. But why does this factory not hold the monopoly of importing penicillin and selling it in the country so that whatever profit it makes might go to the coffers of the public and not to the private sector?

My fourth submission is that this Government is guilty of a disgraceful violation of the undertaking given to the WHO which was responsible for establishing this factory in this country. One of the objects or terms in this agreement to which I would like to draw your attention is this: The agreement was signed on the 4th July, 1951 and one of the clauses in the agreement reads as follows:

> ". . . to produce pencillin most economically as a national enterprise on a sound business basis but entirely on a non-profit basis."

So, the very fact that this factory has made a profit of Rs. 79 lakhs, a factory which was established to be run on the basis of no-profit-no-loss—this was a solemn undertaking given by the Government of India to the WHO which was helpful in the establishment of this factory—shows that that clause has been violated. I know fully well that the hon. Minister is very ingenious and he can advance most filmsy arguments to explain away the most complicated issues.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is it a compliment or a reflection?

Shri Parulekar: It is a reflection, and I do it with full responsibility, because that has been my experience during the last so many years. He will say that it is true that the profits have been made but they are not utilised for any other purpose but for expanding the factory. That seems to be a plausible explanation on the surface. But what was the object of this clause which was introduced in that agreement itself? The main and the obvious object of incorporating this condition in the clause was that the medicine should be produced as cheap as possible and should be made available to the common man at the cheapest possible price but the very object of incorporating this clause has been defeated. This factory, by charging enormous price, is making huge profits though it has entered into a solemn agreement with the WHO which said that it should be run on a no-profit-no-loss basis.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Unless it was an agreement that the lives of all individuals should be saved and not the life of one individual and so on.

Shri Parulekar: Many lives have been lost because the poor were not able to purchase penicillin since the price is so high, and many generations will be wiped away before the factory is in a position to supply penicillin to everyone.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: By the time Pimpri is able to supply to all the citizen perhaps three generations might have to run out, and it is not a question of one generation.

Shri Parulekar: With all respect, I may say that the Government have got enough funds and they could have expanded the factory by investing more funds, but not by charging a very high price for the penicillin which is a most essential drug required by the people and by making profits. Why did they give the undertaking to the WHO? Were they not aware of its implications? Were they ignorant?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Without meaning to interrupt the hon. Member, I may request him not to play too much upon an international agency with whom we have the best of relations. Everything is being done, and it is a mutual agreement. Perhaps, the hon. Member may avoid too much emphasis on a foreign agency.

Shri Parulekar: The agreement is a public document.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He may emphasise it but not the others.

Shri Manubhai Shah: We know them very well.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has made the point; he may proceed further.

Shri Parulekar: I leave it at that. But the fact remains that they have not fulfilled one of the most solemn undertakings.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He does not leave it at that, then! If he repeats the same thing, it means he has not left it.

Shri Parulekar: I do not harp upon it much further. That is all I meant. Then, I will come to the last point. The reply of the hon. Minister the day before yesterday about the fly in the vial of the penicillin was misleading, and may I say in all humility and in the mildest terms, most callous? In a factory which bottles lakhs of vials of penicillin, one vial had a fly. It may be an accident, but he does not realise the seriousness of a fly being in a bottle. He has not regretted and that factory does not explain how such a thing could take place.

Shri Manubhai Shah: Actually, when the incident occurred, we expressed regret. Let us not unncessarily beat about the bush. We actually expressed regret, and the management also expressed regret. It is no use tom-tomming the matter and running down the penicillin which is an essential drug which thousands and millions of people in this country are using. What I wish to say is that it should not be overplayed. We had expressed regret that the accident had taken place and the management also expressed regret. One cannot go on repeating it, and demoralising the entire atmosphere.

Shri Parulekar: I am not demoralising. It is you and the management of the factory who are demoralising the people. Let me come to the point. Leave aside this vial and the fly in it. The hon. Minister forgets that only last year, in the Rajya Sabha, one of the hon. Members had produced a vial in which there was a piece of glass which was much bigger than the fly. Does he not know it?

Shri Manubhai Shah: I had explained then, when it was produced, that the penicillin was not produced at the Hindustan Antibiotics. I do not take responsibility for every producer of it in every part of the world and in this country, and to be answerable to this House! That was the product of some other company.

Shri Parulekar: I shall ask a third question. Let me see what reply he gives. Is it not a fact and is he not aware of the fact that hundreds of penicillin vials produced at Pimpri are being returned by the retailers and the wholesalers because they find foreign material in them?

Shri Manubhai Shah: It is no use getting into arguments.

Shri Parulekar: You have not replied. This is a factory in the public sector and I want this factory to be managed well. I want the factory to be better looked after. That is why I am harping on this point. I know that it is a public sector factory and I want it to thrive. I want it to be run efficiently and I do not therefore want to condone the deficiencies and endanger the lives of citizens. That is why I am criticising it. So, the fact remains that the fly in the bottle only highlights the inefficient way in which the factory has been run and managed.

I will conclude by saying that it is the duty of the Minister to adopt a serious and responsible attitude and take steps to rectify the inefficiency of this factory. If that is done, the factory will progress faster and everybody will be proud of this factory. As it is today both the cost of the penicillin which is produced there as well as the profits made by the factory are exorbitantly high and the matter requires serious attention.

Shri Goray (Poona): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am sorry I have to strike an entirely different note from what my friend, Shri Parulekar, just now did. I am really happy that here in this House sometimes we get occasions when we can congratulate those who are managing our public sector. This antibiotics factory at Pimpri is one of the few factories in India which have been doing good work and which have been progressing in a phenomenal manner. When my hon. friend started his speech, he said, "Who fixed the targets?", implying most probably that the targets were fixed so low that it should be made easy for the managers to come out and say that they have already exceeded the targets and thereby get easy compliments.

The present management will be able to defend itself and the Minister-in-charge will do that job very well; I need not take any sides in this affair. I would only like to point out that this is the first annual report of the directors and there is a paragraph there which says that the original plant was expected to produce 9 million megaunits of penicillin anually, but due to the development in penicillin technology, the plant is now expected to produce 18 to 20 million megaunits per year. That was the target at that time. If you compare the production annually in this factory, you will find that they have far exceeded the target. If a factory does its job well, I do not know why we should hesitate to compliment the management as well as the workers.

So far as the other factors are concerned, I would like to point out that the factory has not only exceeded the targets, but has done very good work in the field of research also. just now Shri Muniswamy referred to new drugs which they have developed. I suppose it is but proper that this House should take cognizance of the research work done in the factory and should congratulate the research scholars and scientists who have the distinction of evolving new drugs and medicines. I hope that it will be possible for us to give these new medicines and durgs also to the people at the earliest possible opportunity.

As I come from a distance of only 10 miles from this factory, it has been possible for me to visit this factory many times and I have seen the all-round development that has taken place. It is to a small matter that a factory of this kind should reach the stage of self-generating economy, if I may call it so. They are putting up a new plant for streptomycin and the

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entire capital has been found from the profits of this company itself. Without troubling the Government and asking for any foreign exchange, if a factory is able to meet its requirements from its own funds, that could be done to by two ways. One is by produring more and more and the other is by running it in an efficient manner. One of our friends just now referred to the ancillary industries. I find that they are starting their own industrial estate on the premises. 5 or 6 small workshops have come up and it is the effort of the management to see to it that all the spare parts and other things that they require will be produced on the spot.

A good deal has been said about the fly that was found in one of the bottles. I tried to find out how this fly could enter the vial. It is really surprising. If you go to the factory and watch the whole process, you find that there is no scope at all for any foreign matter to enter the vial, because the whole thing is so managed that from the start to the finish hardly any human being touches the process. When the bottles are sealed, I find that the machinery used is of such high pressure and high temperature that even if the fly was there, it would be charred out of existence or flushed out of existence. That is what must really happen. But when you find that a whole fly is there, the only conclusion is that the fly was introduced by somebody afterwards.

Therefore, I would like to touch upon the labour relations there. I think so far as the Pimpri factory is concerned, there are two unions and there is no labour trouble so far as I can See. There may be some minor complaints, But I do not think that the menagement has been at loggerheads with the employees. But there is another factor which we shall have to take note of and I suppose it is a very serious thing. Just now my friend referred to the fact that none of the people who were serving in the factory originally is there now. If you probe into that, I think there has been a tussle going on between two factions—some people who do not want the present management and some people who say that the present management is doing good.

These people who do not want the present management have been doing all sorts of things. I know this for a fact that when one of the scientists was reverted to his original position, there was a talk of all the workers going on strike. They even came and tried to meet the Prime Minister. Their demand was that the man should not be reverted back to his original position. Since this tussle is going on, I do not want to say that this is a case of sabotage, but I would not be surprised to find that some people have taken a sort of mischevous interest in this sort of thing and they wanted to carry on a smear campaign against the Hindustan Antibiotics Limited.

I would like to remind the House that when the Aarey milk processing plant was making such tremendous progress, we found there was a rat in one bottle. If you look at the whole process of bottling the milk, you will find that a rat cannot enter the machine at all in any way. But the rat found its way into the bottle. Just like that, a fly found its way into this vial. Because a rat could not enter the vial, a fly was found. I think this is a very serious thing. Even if we have some grudge against the management, should we have recourse to such things which will ultimately harm the very purpose for which this factory has been started?

We know what a tremendous uproar was there in the Press when a fly was found in the vial of penicillin, because all the doctors started doubting whether the penicillin coming out of this factory was worthwhile and whether it should be administered to the patients. Naturally, there was a scare. When we are dealing with a national project, when we try to tamper with it in this way, we should seriously think whether we are not doing incalculable harm to the project that we have undertaken.

15.20 hrs.

[SHRI MULCHAND DUBE *in the Chair*]

Sir, we are now trying to create confidence in our own scientists, in our own managers and the whole personnel who are trying to administer this country and to develop it. Today our people think that whatever is coming from outside will be good, it will be pure, it will be scientifically tested and it can be relied upon. when we are now trying to replace all those things, what is necessary is to create confidence in the minds of the people that we too can produce things which are equal in merit to the things which we have been importing so long. When these attempts are being made and when as far as possible a fool-proof machinery has been erected, to try to create such a scare is really harming our national cause. That is how I look at it. Therefore, I would say that this sort of smear campaign and blackmail must be stopped. If one has got any grudge against the management, if one has got any quarrel with the management, well, at trade union levels one should fight with the management and nobody will object to that. But if one is not able to displace a particular person, to resort to any means will ultimately harm everybody. After all, the present manager will go away from that factory in due course. His name is Raja, but I do not think he is going to be installed there as raja of Pimpri or raja of Hindustan Antibiotics. He is a civilian. Today he is in this factory, tomorrow he will be somewhere else. But if the prestige or the name of the Pimpri factory is damaged, I suppose we are damaging it for good, we are damaging it for all time. I think it is a very bad way of looking at things, to damage the name of a factory simply because we do not like one person there.

Sir, I would only say this, that the management, the scientific workers and the ordinary workers in Pimpri factory are doing their best and they deserve all encouragement from us. We should tell them that we have full confidence in them. We should ask them to go ahead and try to find out the people who are tampering with the whole process and trying to hurt the name of the factory or cast a slur on its name.

Dealing with this report, Sir, I feel that this report is really a report of a factory which should bring credit to us, and we should wish them well. All that I would say is, the hon. Minister also should insit on the Managing Director to see if the workers are satisfied, if they have got any complaints and if the complaints are not being attended to properly he should take immediate steps to see that there is no room left for any grievances of the workers.

Sir, I think that the factory is really doing very good and the belmishes that you find in this are, some of them, such as can be removed with a little effort. This scare which is being raised from time to time, that in the vials there was some glass piece, then a piece of hair and then a fly, is a deliberate attempt to damn the factory and I do not think this should be taken serious note of.

I have to make one suggestion. Out of the profits of this factory something should be done which will add to the amenities of the local population round about. Round about you find agriculturists who have lost their lands. As far as possible it should be the policy of the Government to see that first preference is given to people who have lost their lands because of this factory, because about 800 acres or something like that of land was taken away from the agriculturists there and those people have really no means of subsistence. I would suggest in all seriousness that if the factory out of its profits could set up a school of technology or something like that where young boys of the agriculturists who have lost their lands could be trained so that there would be a constant supply of skilled labour to the factory, the agriculturists will have a feeling that what they have lost on one hand they have gained on the other. If this sort

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of thing could be done out of the profits which are huge and which most probably will go on mounting, I suppose the factory would be doing a very good thing and it will be setting a very good example. I just have suggested this for the consideration of the Government and the Managing Director, and I hope next time it will be possible for them to report to us that a high school has been set up or a school of technology has been set up and something substantial has been done to compensate for the loss which the agriculturists have suffered due to their lands having been taken up.

Sir, I have nothing more to add. I would like to say in the end that this propaganda has been very unfair to the management of the Pimpri factory and to the scientists who are doing a good job of it, and we should not rest until we have found out who has been at the root of all this trouble. If we succeed in finding out the culprit, we should punish him without mercy.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I visited this factory in 1956, and I am very happy to have the impression about this factory from my esteemed colleague, Shri Goray, who lives quite close to it. I think the picture of the factory that I have got now after reading the reports corresponds almost to the picture that he has given, and I will be very churlish if I do not pay my humble tribute to the workers in that factory.

I think the success of this factory is due to the workers. When I went there in 1956 I found the workers in that factory to be a mirror of the whole of India. I was surprised to find some workers there from the Punjab, especially from my own constituency. I felt happy that while this factory serves all-India needs it also gives employment to workers on an all-India basis. I do not know what the situation there now is, but that was the situation at that time.

But in 1956 I did not find that atmosphere of achivement in that factory which you find there now. One of the big officers in that factory was of the sergeant-major variety with whom the workers were very unhappy. Some of the workers took me to the canteen which is a part of this factory and I took tea with them. They wanted to have a photograph with me and we had a photograph together. But afterwards I learnt from them through their letters that they had been very harshly dealt with because they fraternished with a Member of Parliament, especially a Member of Parliament belonging to the Congress benches. I was surprised to find that the workers were still doing very well even through that big officer—I hope he is not there now, I do not want to mention his name—dealt with them harshly. He made me feel that he should be more the manager of a prison-house were incurable convicts are kept rather than be an officer dealing with labour in a factory.

Mr. Chairman, as I said in the beginning the whole credit—if you want the percentage, I would say it will be 90 per cent of the credit—for making this factory a big success— I am using the words "big success" deliberately is due to the workers be they scientific workers, mechanical workers, factory workers or workers of any other kind. I feel very happy when I find that this factory has been gradually stepping up the *per capita* income of the worker. I wish that were the condition in every factory in India, whether that factory is owned by the Government or some private individual. I wish the workers in other factories also enjoy these advantages which they are enjoying. I do not say that these advantages are the be all and end-all. No. They should get more advantages as time goes on. I cannot help saying here that these workers are provided with houses, though the number of houses is not as many as the workers. Whereas the number of houses at present is only 552, the number of workers is 907. I hope this gap between the number of houses and the number of workers will be bridged as early as possible. I find—in fact, I have been putting questions on this subject—the rate of contribution for provident fund in this factory has been raised from 6¼ % to 8 1|3% So, this Government factory has set an example in that line. The workers in this factory get *ex gratia* payment, attendance bonus, distinguished workers' award and so on. Apart from other things, I would say that it would be considered a fortunate position for any worker to go there. If I were a factory worker—of course, I am a worker of a different kind—or even a scientific or mechanical worker. I think my desire would have been to find employment in this factory where there are so many benefits given to workers.

Another thing that I found in this factory was the happy labour management relationship. We have been always telling of labour management relationship. We want to have perfact and happy labour management relations. My esteemed friend, Shri Goray, referred to certain persons who complained about something. Tell, I think in this world there must be some persons who complain. If they do not complain, I think this world would become a very dull place to live in. Of course, their complaints should be genuine. Sometimes, these complaints are not genuine. For instance, there was the complaint about a fly in a vial. I think we are making a mountain out of a molehill in the matter of this fly which got into a vial. Shri Goray rightly asked the question how a fly could have entered a vial. We are talking not as if one fly had got into one vial, but by raising our voice in this House we are thinking as if all the flies of India have got into all the vials. That is the way in which we seem to be thinking. Shri Goray has stated that it might be a case of sabotage or a case of blackmail as a part of fear complex.

There will be some workers who will always complain. This is a model factory in some ways because it has got a works committee to give the workers an idea of the productive capacity of the factory and also to give the workers the incentive to produce more stuff, better stuff and more useful stuff. Apart from other things, I should congratulate the management of the factory, the workers and even the Ministry for this good result. Of course, I do not want to give any credit to the Ministry or the Minister lest they should get a swollen head. Of course, now they have a very balanced head over their balanced shoulders.

We are already talking of co-operative commonwealth that we are building in India. The consumers' store, co-operative societies and similar things are already there. I think this factory has been breaking fresh ground in some respects. I wish the report of this factory should be made as well-known as it deserves.

There are two things about which I feel slightly uncomfortable, when all is said and done. Though I do not charge anybody with any neglect of duty or anything of that kind, I do feel that the quality control in this factory requires to be upgraded and stepped up. Quality control is something which we are learning now and it will take some time before the lesson seeps into our consciousness, and even into our sub-consciousness. We, Indians, are not always very careful about quality control. But everything depends upon this quality control. I know the factory has got a good apparatus for quality control. I would suggest that the apparatus should be made more tight and more fool-proof, more efficient and more effective. For that we can take a lesson from some other country.

When one hon. Member, who does not belong to my party, was saying something in praise of WHO I felt very happy. Of course, from this point of view, any stick is good

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

enough to beat us and now he took up the WHO stick. Anyhow, he was not so certical of WHO as he is usually, or some of his friends are usually. I submit very respectfully that quality control is a thing into which we must go very elaborately. Of course, we have the Indian Standards Institution. Even then, I feel that every year, or once in two years, we should have a visiting committee which can go to these factories and see that the quality control is properly maintained and administered. For instance, we have our laboratories in this country. They were 14 previously and they might be many more now. We used to get some eminent scientists from outside to visit these laboratories and give us a review of their working. In the same way, I think we should have in this factory some kind of a visiting committee, or something similar to that, to ensure that quality control is not only maintained but gradually and slowly it is stepped up progressively. That is one thing about which I feel very anixous.

Then I would submit that we should try to see to it that facilities for training in this country are provided more abundantly.

Only the day before yesterday we prssed the apprenticeship Bill. What is the message of that Bill? It is that every factory should become a training institution, that every factory should become a training school. I do not want to quote figures but I found from this report that the number of trainees that are there is not very large. It is a big factory with a small training annexe, a big raja's house with small servants' quarters. I wish that the training facilities in this factory should be extended. I would be very happy if the suggestion of my esteemed friend, Shri Goray, is accepted and the children of the people who have been displaced are given training there.

I did not follow the point of Shri Goray very correctly. For instance, I know that when we built the Bhakra Nangal Project any agriculturist that was displaced there was given land somewhere. I do not know whether that has happened in the case of these persons or not. I think they must have got land somewhere else or must have been given compensation somewhere else. If that has not happened, I am very sorry. But all the same I would say that the training facilities in this factory should be made more abundant and more elaborate.

An hon. friend who preceded me was giving the cost of bottling each vial and the profit that we are making on each vial that we are selling. He also said that there was a clause in the WHO agreement saying that we would run this factory on a 'No profit no loss' basis. Now what does this mean? If it had been factory owned by a private person, the profit that he had made would be this. My commonsesne tells me that the profits to which he has referred are not correct. But he may be correct. I think the hon. Minister will be able to tell him that the profits that he has calculated are not there. But I ask the hon. Minister of Commerce and Industry: has there not been a progressive decrease in the price of these vials? So far as I know there has been some progressive decrease.

Shri Manubhai Shah: Very great.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I ask him: Does he not visualise a future as time passes when there will be more and more progressive decline in the prices that we are going to charge from the consumers? I think it will be. If I am a factory owner and I reap these profits, I become an anti-social figure for I am doing something which is anti-social. But if the Government charges nominal profits, I think the Government becomes a welfare agency because all the profits that accrue from the factory are going to be ploughed back into the factory. They are going to be translated into the factory in terms of buildings, machinery, more amenities and salaries for the workers. Therefore I would like to have a categorical answer from the hon. Minister on this point that he is going to reduce the cost of these things as time goes on. The common man should not be asked to pay so much.

An hon. Member talked about monopoly in this business. I do not know what you mean by monopoly, but I am very happy that it is a monopoly because it is my monopoly. It is the monopoly of every citizen of India and of every hon. Member of this House whether he belongs to the Congress Party or to some other party. I want more such monopolies and more such public undertakings. Why? because I think these public undertakings are national wealth.

An hon. Member: Natural wealth?

Shri D. C. Sharma: They are not this man's property or that man's wealth. They are national wealth. Of course, he talks of natural wealth because he is very much devoted to nature. I talk of national wealth.

I was submitting very respectfully that if there is an element of monopoly ,it is welcome. It is my monopoly. It is the monopoly of every citizen of India. It is national monopoly and national wealth. Therefore I think that the word monopoly in its beneficial sense, in its national sense—not in the mercantile sense; in the mercantile sense the words jars on my cears—in the welfare and productive sense is welcome to me and I say that it is good.

I feel that this factory is to be congratulated on one thing. It has not proved to be a barren and sterile factory. There are some barren and sterile marriages. But this factory has been a good mother and has given birth to a good progeny. We are going to have a factory at Rishikesh. We are going to have a factory elsewhere. Though I would like my country to follow family planning. so far as our population is concerned, I would be very happy if this factory does not follow family planning but goes on producing more and more children, more and more factories. There should be a factory in the Punjab, in Uttar Pradesh, in every part of India. There should be a factory everywhere because our country needs these medicines.

But I want to end my speech with a warning. We are getting used to these antibiotics. Antibiotics may be good. They are good perhaps. Only yesterday I was feeling a little out of sorts. A doctor come to me and asked, "shall I give you an injection of penicillin?" I said. "For God's sake do not do that. I would much rather have a pill or a mixture than an injection."

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Why?

Shri D. C. Sharma: Because I have developed some kind of an allergy.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: You must use antipen.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I might use that but not on your advice. I will not take your advice for it. I do not think your advice can always be for my good. Anyhow, in India we have so many diseases. Our population is growing. Our doctors are not too many. All these things are there. But, you have to see to it also that our country and our nation do no become a country and a nation of drug addicts—penicillin for everything; if we have fever, penicillin; bad throat, penicillin; pneumonia, penicillin; if you have anything else, penicillin. What I was submitting is this. We have to bring it to the conscience of the medical practitioners that they should be careful in the use of these drugs and that they should not make us into a nation of drug addicts as some other countries are becoming.

I would also submit that you have to see to it that these drugs get into proper hands and are administered by properly qualified persons. That may be Shri Karmarkar's job. Anyhow, this job has to be done by the combined wisdom of all the Ministers of

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

India. What is that? I shall finish in two minutes. You are looking at me and you want me to finish. I will finish. I was submitting very respectfully, that I went to a place—I do not want to mention the name of the place—a very big place. Unfortunately, I was unwell and I asked a friend of mine to get me a doctor. A gentleman came. He was dressed very well. By looking at his dress, I could have taken him to be a doctor. When I talked to him for about a minute, I found that he was not a doctor. I was told that he was making a huge income every month in that city. I do not want to mention the name of the city, because if I mention it, you will say, what is this. He was just a compounder and he was an expert in giving injections. If he went within a radius of one mile from his house, his charge was Rs. 5; if it was 1½ miles, it was Rs. 10; two miles, Rs. 15, and so on and so forth.

An Hon. Member: If he goes 50 miles?

Shri D. C. Sharma: He won't come back because you will be there. I was submitting very respectfully, he was making a big income. What is the meaning of this? People say that some people have died of penicillin injection. If unqualified people give penicillin injections, and make use of these antibiotics, what is going to be the effect? Surely, the death rate on account of these injections will go up. Therefore, it is the duty of the State to see to it that these antibiotic drugs which we are manufacturing and which will be manufactured in every increasing quantities in the future go into the hands of those who know how to make the best use of them. Otherwise, all these factories of ours will become factories which will not be helpful to the nation.

As I said in the beginning, I think we are all proud of what this factory has done. We feel proud to think that this factory will do much better in future. We also feel proud to think that this factory is going to have other auxiliary and subsidiary factories. We all feel very happy and I think this factory is a kind of factory which gives faith to any man in the public sector. I think that we should have every factory in the public sector like this to that the peoples' faith in the public sector is reinforced and the people are able to do their very best for this.

15.55 hrs.

[SHRI HEDA *in the Chair*]

Shri Supakar (Sambalpur): Mr. Chairman, compared to Shri D. C. Sharma, I am junior in age and experience. But, fortunately, I visited the Pimpri factory three years after him. Having visited the factory in 1959, I must join Shri D. C. Sharma in paying my compliment to the management of the factory for doing a good job, at least so far as I saw at that time. As a business proposition, the Pimpri factory has done rather well. From the accounts submitted along with the Sixth annual report of the year 1959-60, we find from the figures that the factory has been able to pay off the total amount of loan payable to the Government of India, amounting to Rs. 70 lakhs. I am glad to learn that after 1959-60, it has been possible to expand the factory from the profits and for a streptomycein plant to be started from the profits earned from the Pimpri factory.

Having said all this, I must say that the Government must take into consideration the criticisms that are levelled against the drug industry—may be justified or without justification. It must be remembered that the drug industry is a very very sensitive industry. One ounce of criticism if it is widely circulated is much more damaging than a ton of appreciation. When we start such an industry in the public sector, we must also remember that an industry in the public sector is open to, so far as criticism is concerned, a much wider publicity than the competing drug industry in the private sector. There is a question in Parliament about a fly in a vial of penicillin from the Pimpri factory and it resounds throughout the length and breadth of India, whereas for corresponding defects in the drugs in the private sector, probably nobody knows anything. Therefore, the Government must consider this vital aspect of the publicity of the defects in its drugs. Therefore, they have to see that there is absolutely no scope for any criticism from any quarter against their drugs.

I would suggest humbly that since the public sector industries are expanding in so many directions, instead of the Government expanding their own public sector projects and thus being open to criticism whether justified or unjustified—as I have submitted, even if such a criticism is altogether unjustified and baseless, it creates in the country some bad impression and it is very difficult to remove such a bad impression—the Government should consider the desirability of assisting or rather helping the private sector in the expansion of the drug industry as far as possible and not give too much energy to expanding the public sector drug industry and be open to such criticism.

My hon. friend Shri Muniswamy who initiated the debate talked about the efficacy of the drugs, and he criticised the practice of specifying the time of expiry for the various drugs. In the course of his criticism he said that India being a warm country, it was possible that the afficacy of pencillin and such other drugs might possibly be for a shorter duration than of corresponding drugs manufactured in the European countries; probably, the efficacy of these drugs is lessened, on account of heat, unless they are properly preserved in refrigerators etc. But the remedy suggested, namely, of altogether removing the date of expiry from the vials, is, in my opinion, a remedy worse than the disease. On the other hand, I would suggest that if it is feared that the penicillin vials may not always be kept by the druggists by whom it is stored in proper condition in refrigerators etc., then some short time-limit for the expiry of the efficacy of the drugs may be provided, and I hope that the experts will take this aspect into consideration.

16 hrs.

I am sorry that India has had to import a lot of modern medicines. No doubt, there has been improvement, on account of research, in life-saving drugs, from day to day in other countries. On account of our foreign exchange difficulties, we are not perhaps able to import as many varieties of those medicines and as much quantity as we should do. But, to obviate this difficulty, I would suggest that Government should take proper steps to see that our people do not suffer on account of our inability to import life-saving drugs like penicillin, streptomycin, aureomycin and other such medicines in ample quantity and value.

Here, I want to ask the hon. Minister one or two questions regarding the performance of the Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd. for the last two years. From the figures, we find that although the actual production of the Pimpri factory has gone up from 25·20 million mega units to 32·05 million mega units, the actual sales have gone down from Rs. 327·56 lakhs to Rs. 311·72 lakhs. I want to know why this shortfall has been there. I want to know specifically whether this is due to the products of this factory not being very popular amongst the private practitioners and in Government hospitals, and whether correspondingly we have been having more of imported pencillin of a larger value in the two years under comparison. If the sales of the pencillin from the Government factory have gone down from Rs. 327·56 lakhs to Rs. 311·72 lakhs, want to know whether the sale of penicillin from other factories such as the

[Shri Supakar]

Glaxos or Dumexs or imported penicillin has gone up correspondingly or even to a larger extent, in value.

Shri Manubhai Shah: It was really a most pleasant experience—I am not saying in any formal sense—that I listened to an interest debate, in spite of the rather thin House. It is obvious that in the history of the public sector undertakings, India has taken a definite turn, and has accepted the public sector. All sections of this House, barring my one incorrigible friend, belonging to all political divisions, and others from my own party who always bring to bear a critical approach and an objective approach on governmental performance have in words which I could not myself have used, commended the working of this public sector undertaking. I am happy to say that the Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd. is not the only one which can claim this distinction.

We have been publishing from month to month, and we have requested the managements also to do so, the good features and the weak features of every public sector undertaking, because, after all, this House and the people of India are the owners of these important, vital and strategic undertakings. It is, therefore, necessary that the Government and the management of these undertakings should give their due account in the widest possible manner unlike those engaged in competition in such production in the private sector.

It is apparent and clear not only from what has been stated here but also from the reactions of the public that the public sector has been accepted by the people of this country. Now, the attitude has turned to a really objective and critical assessment of its performance. That by itself is a great achievement.

When we come to an objective assessment of any enterprise, as I have repeatedly said on the flood of this House, we ask for no quarters, and we ask for no mercy. We seek no charity at all. These are undertakings which have been established by the exchequer which draws sustenance from the people's money. Therefore, they must be judged on commercial tests even though much of the social and other types of higher goals and objectives might be simultaneously attached to these undertakings. Only because they have been established in the interests of the people, neither the managements nor Government can take shelter for any non-commercial practice, any inefficiency or incompetence in the running of these undertakings. From that standard also, the peformance of Hindustan Anti-biotics, like most of the other public sector undertakings in this country, has been commendable. I say 'most' very deliberately, because I know there is a critical opinion in this country; when they talk good of one undertaking, they indirectly mean that there are only a few examples and the performance of the rest is not good. I know because I am very much connected with most these public sector undertakings in the country; I know their performance has been indeed commendable and very encouraging to all of us, the people of this country, and people who are closely associated with these public undertakings; I know that the performance, by and large, of most of the public sector undertakings in this country has been very satisfactory.

Now, I shall place before the House some of the facts with regard to this undertaking. There were references of an appreciative type as well as of a critical nature. When we examine the targets, it is very clear that the targets are not laid by any expert committee. A committee or experts may come and judge a thing, but those who designed this plant in collaboration with the international agencies were the most competent people to decide the targets. It is not to be judged by one gentleman here or there or a few experts, however eminent they may be.

When this plant was designed, it was designed to produce 9 million mega units by the international experts who came to this country. The size of the fermentors, the design of engineering and technical know-how —all these were preplanned and projected by them. As against this target, it was a shame to us in the early stages that we could not produce more than 4 million mega units. As Shri Goray rightly pointed out, and as Shri D. C. Sharma authenticated further; it was the workers and the technicians of this factory who put in their best efforts and raised its capacity of production. The target of 9 m.m.u. was surpassed, better strains were developed, and instead of the slugish method and progress in the early stages—which all the undertakings, whether in the public or private sector have to undergo—from a mere 4 m.m.u. we touched the 25 m.m.u. mark. That was a very hearty performance by any standard by any technically competent group of people judging this enterprise. I dare say that the target was more than fulfilled and exceeded.

Then came the question of expansion. We contemplated a 60 per cent expansion When we produced another 15 m.m.u., 60 per cent expansion means 40 m.m.u. And what do we find? In the current year, we are running at 45 m.m.u. Again the factory has exceeded the target. Not that in all public sector undertakings we are able to do so, but there are many shining examples like the Hindustan Machine Tools, Hindustan Cables, Hindustan Anti-biotics, Integral Coah Factory, Chittaranjan Locomotives and many other units which have exceeded not only the accelerated targets but have gone even beyond the targets we had contemplated. This is with regard to the physical aspect of production.

Then the question is: are we producing better quality and at lesser price? Ultimately all our commercial enterprises have to be judged from that angle. What was the cost of production when we started? Is the cost of production curve going up or coming down? The House will recall that when this factory started, the price based on the cost of production was put down at Rs. 1·25, by the present calculation. The imported price in those days was round about Rs. 1-11-0. That is, even then, judged by the international standard we were 7 annas less. And I may tell my hon. friend who goes on comparing the international price, that even though I do not accept that as a basis, it was as a result of indigenous production in the public sector that the world cartels and consortia had to bring down their prices. It is no fault of Hindustan Anti-biotics, or rather it is to the entire credit of that organisation that from Rs. 1-11-0, it was brought down to Rs. 1-4-0 and to 12 annas and then to 8 annas. If now as he says it is 9 nP. in those countries, it is not entirely due to the cost of production in those countries being so low, but because they know that the doors of this country are getting more and more closed to those heavy high-priced imports, because they know that they cannot rig up prices against us and we are ourselves now producers of these drugs. It is because of that that the prices have come down. The credit for that must go to where it belongs. We do not claim credit that we have brought down the prices. But it is certainly to the credit of the workers of the factory that because they produce better drugs from the same capacity and in larger quantity the prices have come down.

Therefore, it will be unfair every time to level such charges against our public sector. If the price is less, they say, 'Well, they have manipulated the price'. If the price is high, it is said, 'They are inefficient'.

I may recall another instance here. When we decided on the production of streptomycin, we were importing the drug at a cost of Rs. 450 per kg. The day the Government of India took the decision to produce in the

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public sector—in Hindustan Antibiotics and elsewhere—streptomycin and dihydrostreptomycin, the price of fell to Rs. 240 per kg. Within a year and a half of our entering into contract with the American company of Merck, Sharpe and Dohme, the price came down to Rs. 150. Today it is Rs. 120. It is not as if some miracle has happened in this country as a result of which the prices were ruling at Rs. 450 a kg. came down to Rs. 150 or Rs. 120. It is the productive capacity of this country, it is our know-how in the technological field in the manufacture of these life-savings drugs that is responsible for it. This has been demonstrated in the Machine Tools; this has happened in Hindustan Cables, this has happened in the Indian Telephone Industries, in Chittaranjan and other undertakings. When you develop your economic strength, competition is bound to tell and they are obliged to reduce prices.

Therefore, what we have to judge is this, whether the ex-factory cost of production per mega unit in the last six years since the inception of the factory has continuously gone down or gone up. The figures are obvious. As against the original Rs. 1-4-0 per mega unit, the present price is 8 annas. That is the reduction, equal to almost 60 per cent of the original price. From 20 annas we have come down to 8 annas.

This has been a continuous process. I am not taking various other items like penicillin G, procaine penicillin and tablets. There are different categories under each one of which I had the privilege to lay before the House the difference in figures. Prices have been continuously reduced by Hindustan Anti-biotics from year to year and from period to period.

Then the question comes whether the profits which we are making are real profits or some rigged up figures. Every year the production is going up. The cost of production is going down and in spite of reducing the prices from period to period, we are still left with a surplus.

Here I would like to touch upon only the positive aspect of the agreement about which Shri S. V. Parulekar made a mention. We have been in continuous touch with this international organisation. They have been extremely happy, if I may say so without any fear of contradiction, about the excellent performance of Hindustan Anti-biotics. They, as our collaborators, never anticipated that the success would be as great as it has been. And I am glad to announce before the House that only a few weeks before, on the 2nd November, 1961, we sat with UNICEF and argued to terminate the plan of operation, because we wanted to free them from the moral and international obligations, all the time feeling that they are committed to participate in our technical activities, and we wanted to free ourselves from the feeling that we had taken an obligation from such an internaional agency for an unlimited period. The plan of operation, according to the latest agreement entered into with them, will end in November 1964, that is, three years from now. We are paying back the entire cost of equipment which was $876,764.00—round about Rs. 40—45 lakhs—so that we may not feel that a great country like India which at one time, when it was beginning to imbibe this technology had to fall back upon foreign technical know-how, needs to do so any more. We are now on our own and the technical development in Hindustan Anti-biotics is entirely indigenous. The strains now being developed are also our own indigenous ones, and we have not a single foreigner in the whole of the Pimpri organisation. This is a matter of pride. We entered into this new agreement in order to relieve ourselves and those people from saying repetitively—I do not want to use any more serious language—what our obligations are, and that even now we are under those obligations. We are now saying that this enterprise of the Government of India run by the people's money stands entirely on its own with no obligations, either economical or moral, attached to any international agency. At the same time, I must take this opportunity of conveying the grate ful thanks of the Government, myself and the management of the Hindustan Antibiotics for the very valuable co-operation given by the UNICEF and WHO experts in the earlier stages which helped us to put our men on the stream, for training them to the best technological standards and for enabling us to procure a plant in those days when we were just groping in the public sector in this field of life-saving drugs and thus assisting us in the most excellent and hearty manner.

Now that we have been able to develop our own technique, we have requested them, and they have agreed, and we are terminating the plan of operations. The agreement has been entered into, and from November, 1964 we will have no obligations left with them. The terms of the agreement I am going to lay on the Table of the House. We are paying them the money involved in the plant, about Rs. 45 lakhs. Over and above that, we are giving for free distribution to hospitals in India through the UNICEF and WHO, an extra 6 million mega units as a sign of our grateful thanks for the services rendered and the co-operation extended.

One of the reasons why we are doing this is that we do not want the public sector undertaking to be under a handicap. Other people run in a commercial manner, but we have higher motives— not only commercial. We want to give cheaper and cheaper and better and better drugs in larger and larger quantities to the people of this country. Therefore, the enterprise must be free to determine its own policy without any restrictions. This agreement which we have entered into will leave the Hindustan Antibiotics completely free to follow its own policies as determined by the House.

The third aspect is quality control. Here, I completely share the views of my hon. friends, particularly Shri Sharma, that the greatest and highest attention and importance that we are attaching in all public undertakings, and particularly in drugs, is on the maintenance of the best quality standards. He has made a suggestion for a visiting committee. We have gone still further than that. As I stated before the House the other day, we are thinking of establishing very soon a Recontrol Institute of India which will take care of independently checking sample drugs, though they have been completely tested and fully certified by the producers themselves. Without diluting the responsibility of the producer in the public sector, which must remain legally, morally and ethically, we will have an additional check, because we are going to produce Rs. 80 to Rs. 100 crores worth of drugs. They are all potent drugs, and a little mistake here or there can prove very unfortunate. We, after all, are public servants and these projects belong to the people of this country, and we cannot take the question of quality in any light manner. We must give the highest attention to quality standards. Therefore, we are taking an additional step to see that the checking is done not only at the plant level, in the quality control department of the Antibiotics themselves, but that, over and above that, samples are tested in a central place which is not attached to this undertaking but is quite independent of it, to ensure the highest possible quality standards in all these potent drugs. This is not to supplement or supplant the efforts required under the law either by the Drug Controller of India or the State Drug Controller. They are statutory obligations which the manufacturers will discharge, but as an administrative step of maintain-

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ing the highest standards, this is being done.

We are also equipping the Hindustan Antibiotics with various other types of the latest equipments and apparatus required for quality control.

Along with this, in the new four public sector undertakings to be set up at Rishikesh, Sanat Nagar, Neriamangalam in Kerala and the Surgical Instruments Fctory in Madras, we are trying to see that research work, training and quality control go hand in hand. That is, each of these major undertakings will have a research centre to develop research in different synthtic drugs, pharmaceuticals, antibiotics, sulpha drugs, alkaloids etc., produced by these undertakings. Therefore, I do share the feeling of my hon. friend Shri Goray when he said that the profits or surplus of these undertakings must be shared by the community in a wider sense—not merely in return of money by reduction of prices, but also by the institution of fundamental and applied research through these organisations.

I may clarify here the point made by Shri Muniswamy as to the discrepancy between the commissions. I may assure him that there is no discrepancy. Actually, the commission to the agents is much more minimised. The reduction is due to the fact that we are giving more and more drugs to the hospitals where we are giving a 15 per cent extra reduction over the sale price certified to the agents. Therefore, when more drugs are given to the hospitals, naturally the amount of commission will be higher, and that Rs. 70,000 or Rs. 75,000 which he found in the balance-sheet really represents the increased offtake by the hospitals. It is our hope and endeavour that as time goes by, we shall distribute more and more drugs directly to the hospitals so that poor people can benefit.

What is happening today is this. Whatever price reduction we give to the druggist, chemist or pharmacist does not reach the consumer at all. The intermediary, the medical man, charges his fees, irrespective of the cost of the drug—Rs. 2 or Rs. 20; as Shri Sharma mentioned, so many miles so many rupees. That has no relevance to the value of the drug. If the factory charges 7 annas instead of 10 annas, it does not go to the patient. The medical man is going to charge the same along with his fee for administering the drug. Therefore, our policy and approach is to give more and more of these drugs to the hospitals, so that the benefit may go directly to the masses.

One of the speakers mentioned that while production was going up, the sales value was going down. I think it was Shri Goray. The reason is this. When prices go down, even though the volume of sales increases, the total outturn is less, and that represents the efficacy or success of this undertaking. From 33 million mega units it has gone to 44 million mega units, that is, it has actually registered a sales increase of 33 per cent, but it has shown the aggregate to be less than the previous year only because such a big reduction in price was given to consumers and purchasers. But, on the whole, sales have been mounting in proportion to the production increase, and on that account I can assure the House that there is no discrepancy in the figures.

I would not now touch on many other points, though there is still time. I only want to say that it is very gratifying that those who have visited the factory, like my hon. friend Shri Supakar, have a good word to say about it. I have here the opinion of my hon. friend Shri S. M. Banerjee who mentioned in the Visitors' Book in October, 1960:

> "I was really very much impressed to see the working of the Hindustan Antibiotic Factory. I am sure this is going to be the pride of our country in the near future."

This is not an isolated opinion. I have received 15 or 16 letters from Members of this House and the Rajya Sabha. Shri Banerjee's remarks are only a symbolical expression of his pleasure and pride at seeing his country's public undertaking doing so well. Shri Sharma also spoke about it. Shri Goray, who is a next-door neighbour of Pimpri, has praised it in terms which I should have hesitated to use.

People may make a mountain of a mole hill, or exaggerate an incident here or there. We have expressed our deepest regret whenever there has been a lapse, whether it is minor or major. Whether a fly is found in a vial or a small piece of glass is found in another, whether a misdirection has caused a fatality or a little accident, it is all a matter of shame to us and we have always accepted it. But when people repeat them *ad nauseum* as if that is our only achievement, they do not understand what they are doing. They are doing the grestest disservice to the people of this country. It is not one project you are undermining, but the faith, the great confidence of the people. More than 11 crores of vials have been consumed. Everybody who uses it is a sensitive person, and if this august House, newspapers and writers merely go on exaggerating an incident which is regreattable, it will have a very bad effect. No producer in the private sector would take as much pains as we do to rectify it the moment a weakness is detected.

First we take steps to prevent the weakness. We take all extreme measures even at high cost to enforce quality standards. We do not try to stinge, in sending out our boys and bringing down foreign experts. Even after having done all that if some lapse occurs it may be regretted, it can be tried to be put right; it can be investigated and the faulty persons punished. But to go on repeating all this criticism *ad nauseum* is not good, because other people do not like the public sector or they want something to beat somebody else with or because they want to hold the Government to ridicule. That is why I appeal to the forbearance of this House and the people of this country. These people who are working in the Public sector are nameless; they require a word of cheer, a message of congratulation because what else is there to sustain them.

I was saying the other day in another place that we are not able to give them bonuses. I know when I was working in a private industry if I did good work a cheque for Rs. 50,000 would come out from the employer. Are we in a position—this House or the Government—to give even Rs. 100 increase in salary to the public servants? Here are thousands of workers who are engaged in this mighty task of reconstructing India. The public sector is expanding at such a terrific speed that we should give them the support which they deserve. In case they do not deserve, certainly, fleece them, try to flog them and punish them. But if we do this undeservedly for some small fault here or there—which is natural—if the public sector managers and the workers and the technicians are not upheld in this House and the newspapers of this country, what else is the sustenance they are to draw, what strength are they to get?

Therefore, I would repeat that what we have been able to secure from this House, barring a few exceptions, is the blessings of the people and the congratulations for the thousands of nameless persons who are working in the great task of reconstructing the national economy of this country. The public sector undertakings are growing far and wide. In the Third Plan we are providing more than Rs. 1750 crores. That is the message that modern India has to give.

Tnerefore, I wodld once more say that I am very happy that the House has today in more or less unanimous manner conveyed their greetings and

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congratulations to the Hindustan Antibiotics and through this symbolic gesture given strength to the hundreds and thousands of workers, the scientific research workers, the managements and the Boards of Directors of the public sector undertakings.

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: Mr. Chairman, I express my grateful thanks to the hon. Members who have participated in this discussion. Except Shri Parulekar the rest of them have given profuse compliments to the workers for the magnificent service rendered by them and the results they have achieved.

Shri Parulekar had been exceptionally critical in his observations and he has built a huge edifice on a few lapses, for which the Ministry of Commerce and Industry and the Government have expressed regret. I can only say that he has been meticulously scrupulous over these things; and it means that this is probably the only thing he was able to find in the whole scheme.

There are not one or two public undertakings. There are about 45 to 50 and many more are coming up in the Third Plan. If this small lapse is made much of it would create a sort of disheartening to the people.

It has been heartening to hear from the hon. Minister that 3 or 4 more antibiotic factories are to be established and one of them would be at Rishikesh I am told that the Rishikesh factory would be started very shortly with Russian collaboration and know-how, the estimated capacity of which would be 125 million mega units. I am sure it will not only meet the requirements of the country but will enable us to export to other countries as well.

I do not want to take much time of the House because many of the points have been answered by the hon. Minister. One fact which I want to press is regarding the price. He has brought out very good reasons making a special plea that the present price has been reduced from Re. 1|4 to 0|8|-. I quite appreciate it. But we have to take into consideration the fact that we are still having great imports of raw materials on which the private industries are insisting—that first crystals be supplied from foreign imports. If this import is eliminated, the price may be further reduced. In spite of that the prices are less than in other countries....

Shri Manubhai Shah: If I may interrupt the hon. Member, I would like to say one word about the import of raw material. There is only a small import of raw materials or rather of some chemical in gradiants only. What is also being imported is a little quantity of bulk penicillin of which we are still very short in spite of the expansion. That also we seek to remove completely as soon as the other factories come up. But, raw materials, as understood in technical knowledge are not being imported in any size for this factory.

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: If there is scope for further reduction, it should be achieved.

Another small factor which I wish to bring to his notice is this. There is black-merketing—not by the chief selling agents but by small dealers to whom they sell. It sometimes so happens that having penicillin their stock they create conditions of scarcity as a result of which people have to pay more. I hope this aspect will be considered by Government and they will see that there is no black-marketing.

In view of the assurance of the hon. Minister that raw materials will not hereafter be imported and that this bulk penicillin import is only a small quantity, I am satisfied. I hope that this would also be reduced.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

(i) "That this House takes note of the Annual Report of the Hindustan Antibiotics Limited for the year 1958-59, along with the Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General, laid on the Table of the House on the 15th December, 1959."

(ii) "That this House takes note of the Annual Report of the Hindustan Antibiotics Limited for the year 1959-60, laid on the Table of the House on the 22nd November, 1960."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Chairman: The House will now stand adjourned till 11 o'clock tomorrow.

16.39 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, November 24, 1961|Agrahayana 3, 1883 (Saka).

Thursday, November 23, 1961/Agrahayana 2, 1883 (Saka)

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(1) A copy of the Annual Report of the Life Insurance Corporation of India for the year ended 31st December, 1960 along with the Audited Accounts, under section 29 of the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956.

(2) A copy of Notification No. S. O. 2060 dated the 2nd September, 1961, under sub-section (1) of section 28 of the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957.

(3) A copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (1) of section 29 of the Mines and Mnerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957 :—

(*a*) The Mining Leases (Modification of Terms) Amendment Rules, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 455 dated the 1st April, 1961.

(*b*) The Minerals (Conservation and Development) (First Amendment) Rules, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 651 dated the 6th May, 1961 .

(*c*) The Minerals Conservation and Development (Second Amendment) Rules, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 951 dated the 22nd July, 1961.

(*d*) Notification No. G. S.R. 880 dated the 8th July, 1961.

(4) A copy each of the following Notifications under (sub-section (1) of section 28 of the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957 :—

(*a*) The Mineral Concession (Amendment) Rules, 1961 published in Notification No. G. S. R. 1133 dated the 16th September, 1961.

(*b*) Notification No. G. S. R. 1199 dated the 30th September, 1961.

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(*c*) The Mineral Concession (Second Amendment) Rules, 1961 published in Notification No. G. S. R. 1303 dated the 28th October, 1961.

(5) A copy of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission (Second Amendment) Rules, 1961 published in Notification No. G. S. R. 1282 dated the October, 1961, under sub-section (3) of section 31 of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission Act, 1959.

(6) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 1018 dated the 12th August, 1961 making certain amendments to Schedule III to the Indian Administration Services (Pay) Rules, 1954, under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951.

(7) A copy of the following Rules under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951 :—

(*a*) The All India Services (Medical Attendance) Amendment Rules, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1245 dated the 14th October, 1961.

(*b*) The Indian Police Service (Uniform) Second Amendment Rules, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1300 dated the 28th October, 1961.

(8) A copy of the Annual Reportof the National Research Development Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, (English and Hindi versions) for the year ending the 31st March, 1961 along with the Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619 A of the Companies Act 1956.

(9) A copy each of the following Rules :—

(*i*) The Lok Sahayak Sena (Amendment) Rules, 1961 published in Notification No. S.R.O. 257 dated the 9th September, 1961,

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under sub-section (3) of section 11 of the Lok Sahayak Sena Act, 1956.

(*ii*) The Reserve and Auxiliary Air Force Act (Second Amendment) Rules, 1961 published in Notification No S.R.O. 282 dated the 7th October, 1961, under sub-section (4) of section 34 of the Reserve and Auxiliary Air Forces Act, 1952.

(10) A copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (4) of section 43B of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 and section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944, making certain further amendments to the Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Rules, 1960 :—

(*a*) G.S.R. No. 1073 dated the 2nd September, 1961.

(*b*) G.S.R. No. 1074 dated the 2nd September, 1961.

(*c*) G.S.R. No. 1100 dated the 9th September, 1961.

(*d*) G.S.R No 1153 dated the 23rd September 1961.

(11) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 1156 dated the 23rd September, 1961 containing corrigendum to Notification No. G.S.R. 188 dated the 18th February, 1961, under sub-section (4) of section 43B of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 and section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944.

(12) A copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (4) of section 43B of the Sea Customs Act, 1878:—

(*a*) G.S.R. No. 1071 dated the 2nd September, 1961.

(*b*) G.S.R. No. 1072 dated the 2nd September, 1961.

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(*c*) G.S.R. No. 1099 dated the 9th September, 1961.

(*d*) G.S.R. No. 1152 dated the 23rd September, 1961.

(13) A copy each of the following schemes under sub-section (11) of section 45 of the Banking Companies Act, 1949 :—

(*a*) Scheme for the reconstruction of the Catholic Bank Limited and its amalgamation with the Canara Industrial and Banking Syndicate Limited published in Notification No. S.O. 2192 dated the 8th September, 1961.

(*b*) Scheme for the reconstruction of the Jodhpur Commercial Bank Limited and its amalgamation with the Central Bank of India Limited published in Notification No. S.O. 2195 dated the 12th September, 1961.

(*c*) Scheme for the reconstruction of the Bank of Citizens Limited and its amalgamation with the Canara Banking Corporation Limited published in Notification No. S.O. 2381 dated the 30th September, 1961.

(*d*) Scheme for the reconstruction of the Phaltan Bank Limited and its amalgamation with the Sangli Bank Limited published in Notification No. S.O. 2387 dated the 3rd October, 1961.

(*e*) Scheme for the reconstruction of the Karur Mercantile Bank Limited and its amalgamation with the Lakshmi Vilas Bank Limited published in Notification No. S.O. 2485 dated the 14th October, 1961.

) Scheme for the reconstruction of the People's Bank Limited and its amalgamation with the Canara Industrial and Banking Syndicate Limited pub-

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lished in Notification No. S.O. 2687 dated the 18th November, 1961.

(14) A copy of the Annual Report of the Board of Directors of the Industrial Finance Corporation of India for the year ended the 30th June, 1961 along with the Statement showing the Assets and Liabilities and Profit and Loss Account of the Corporation under sub-section (3) of section 35 of the Industrial Finance Corporation Act, 1948.

(15) A copy of the Report of Rehabilitation Finance Administration for the half-year ended the 31st December, 1960, under sub-section (2) of section 18 of the Rehabilitation Finance Administration Act, 1958.

(16) A copy each of the following Notification making certain further amendments to the Foreign Exchange Regulation Rules, 1952, under sub-section (3) of section 27 of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947 :—

(*a*) G.S.R. No. 987 dated the 15th July, 1961

(*b*) G.S.R. No. 972 dated the 29th July, 1961.

(17) A copy of the Post Office Savings Certificates (Second Amendment) Rules, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 941 dated the 22nd July, 1961, under sub-section (3) of section 12 of the Government Savings Certificates Act, 1959.

STATEMENT BY PRIME MINISTER 771-76

The Prime Minister (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru) made a statement regarding the programme of the next General Elections. A copy of the statement was also laid on the Table.

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BILLS PASSED . . 776-817

(*i*) The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar) moved for the consideration of the Assam Municipal (Manipur Amendment) Bill, 1961. The motion was adopted and after clause-by-clause consideration, the Bill was passed.

(*ii*) The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo) moved for the consideration of the Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Amendment Bill, 1961 as passed by Rajya Sabha. The motion was adopted and after clause-by-clause consideration the Bill was passed.

(*iii*) The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo) moved for the consideration of the Foreign Awards (Recognition and Enforcement) Bill, 1961 as passed by Rajya Sabha. The motion was adopted and after clouse-by-clause consideration the Bill was passed.

MOTIONS *RE.* ANNUAL REPORTS OF HINDUSTAN ANTIBIOTICS LTD. 817-71

Shri N. R. Muniswamy moved that the House take note of the Annual Reports of the Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd. for the years 1958-59 and 1959-60. The motions were adopted . . .

AGENDA FOR FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1961/AGRAHAYANA 3, 1883 (Saka) :

Consideration of the motion *re.* Joint Committee on State Undeatakngs. Consideration and passing of the Institutes of Technology Bill, 1961. Consideration of Private Members' Resolutions.